THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

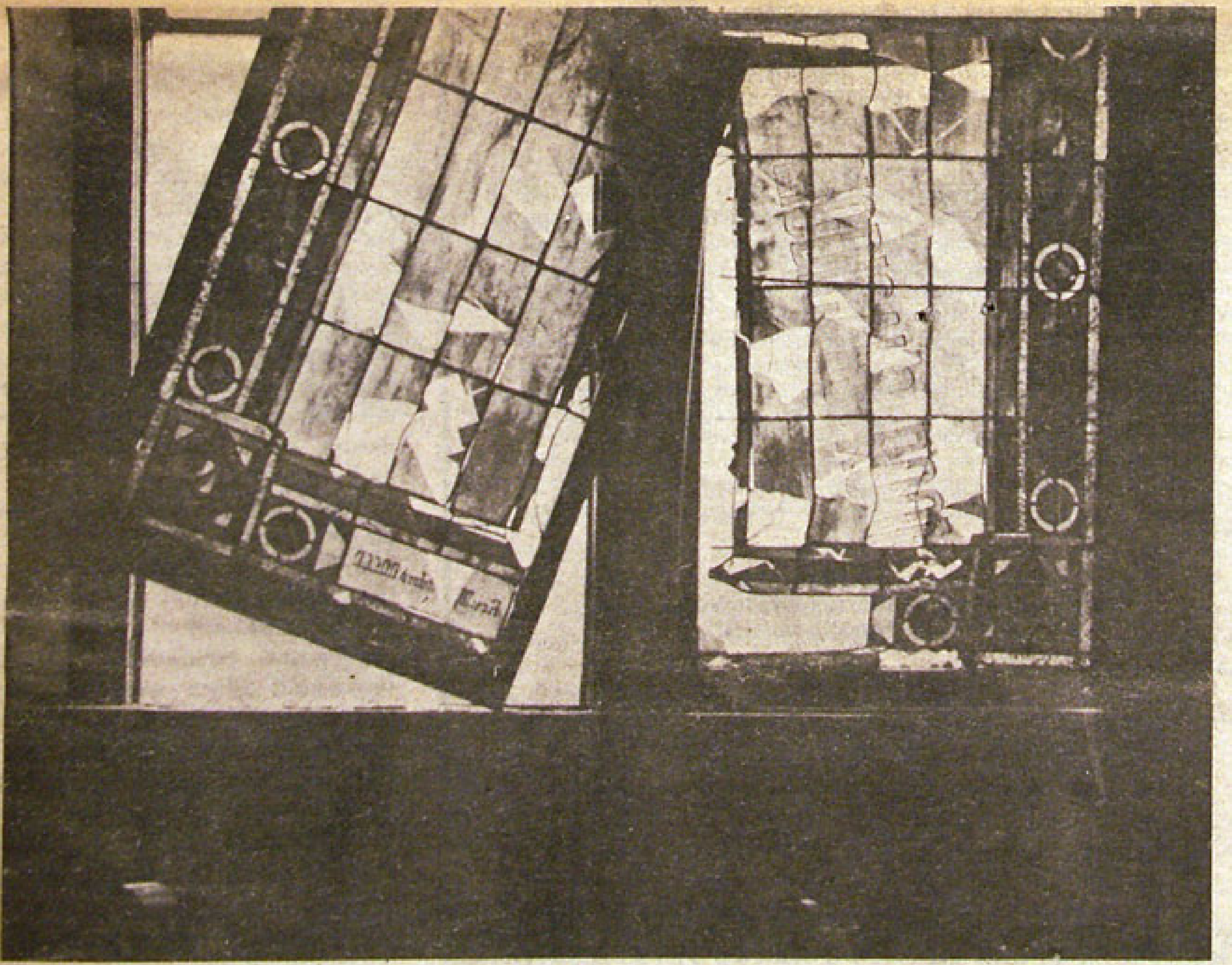
VOL. XIV NO. 29 SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1976 25¢



Inside

Cover-Up Of K.K.K. Terrorism

F.B.I. BLOCKED BIRMINGHAM BOMBING PROBE



Bombed out windows of Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church, where four little Black girls died in September 15, 1963, bombing by sick White racists. The FBI has withheld information on this senseless bombing for over four years.

(Montgomery, Ala.) - The FBI withheld the results of its inquiry into the 1963 bombing of a Birmingham, Alabama, church — in which four young Black girls died — from the Alabama attorney general for over four years despite repeated requests for the data, *The New York Times* has revealed.

In a related development a political associate of Fayette, Mississippi, Black Mayor Charles Evers has uncovered extensive Internal Revenue Service (IRS) harassment of Black civil rights activists, politicians and community leaders and progressive Whites in an effort to destroy and discredit the civil rights movement.

Alabama Attorney General William Baxley confirmed that the FBI withheld its extensive findings on the infamous bombing from the time of his initial request in 1971 until last December. It was only after a news reporter learned of the Bureau's refusal to cooperate with Baxley's investigation and asked about it in Washington, D.C., did the FBI finally give up the information.

An FBI official in Washington said that when Baxley first requested the information in 1971, his request was sent to the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, which allegedly had control of the information. The official had no explanation as to why it took the Bureau four years to reply to Baxley's request.

A Justice Department official, commenting on the FBI's statement, claimed that no one in the Civil Rights Division could be found who

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Editorial

"CRIMINALS"

The Constitutional rights of every American to a trial by a jury received a severe blow last week when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-3 that police officials cannot be sued for publicly branding a person a "criminal" who has not been convicted of any wrongdoing. (See article, page 7.)

The majority opinion, written by Nixon appointee William H. Rehnquist, maintains that a person whose reputation is slandered by a public official — such as a police officer — can only sue that official under federal law if the damage done to the person's good name is accompanied by "some more tangible harm"—such as losing one's job.

Strongly dissenting from the majority opinion, Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., attacked the ruling, calling it "frightening for a free people" because it "places a vast and arbitrary power in the hands of federal and state officials."

In effect, the Supreme Court has decided that police can act as judge and jury — arbitrarily bad mouthing innocent people and depicting them as murderers, rapists, thieves, etc., before they receive a "speedy public trial by a jury of peers."

Black and other poor oppressed people will suffer the most from the high court's ruling since they are the most frequent targets of attack by racist White police and corrupt public officials. Thus, we have another instance of the subversion of the highest law of the land — the Constitution — into a tool used by the ruling class to oppress the poor and disenfranchised of America — "the land of the free."

As Justice Brennan put it: "If there are no Constitutional restraints on such oppressive behavior, the safeguards Constitutionally accorded an accused in a criminal trial are rendered a sham, and no individual can feel secure that he will not be arbitrarily singled out for such ex parte (one-sided) punishment."

We have warned in this column many times before that fascism is on the rise in America. It has reared its ugly head in the form of last week's Supreme Court ruling. Only our continued vigilance and resistance will prevent its final victory.□



Letters to the Editor

THREE LETTERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN'S PRISON CRY OUT FOR JUSTICE

Dear Editor:

Everyday ends the same way in prison (cold walls of hostility, with a key turning in a door, locking us in for the night/day. Then we're counted like objects. And a little later on in the night the lights are cut down low and we're sent to bed like children.

As the night creeps slowly by, the tension grows greater, tension increased by the edging keepers of us (the Kept). Apprehension heavily hangs in the air. We dread the minutes or hours of solitude before the peace of sleep. This is the hardest time of the day, especially when the walls seem to be closing in on us. During the day, there is work, intrigues, millions of little things to keep us moving, busy, stirring and our minds always occupied. But at night there's nothing but the silence and our thoughts.

Our cries are still left unheard. They are only heard by deaf ears with no response. We are the captives of society's dungeons. Our problems are your problems; no matter how much independence our fellow continents get, for America is the tomb of oppression. Psychological humiliation and physical mutilation is an everyday occurrence in our lives. Your problems will never be fully solved until and unless we are also recognized and treated as human beings. Our problem is your problem. It is not a Negro Problem, White problem, nor an American problem. This is a world problem. . . A Luta Continua!!

Dedication to Brothers/Comrades
George and Jonathan Jackson and others who died
at the hands of murdering Oppressors!!

Servant of Our People
Salutes with the Fist
Of Power/Justice
Freedom

Com. Bessie Bouler
Sis. Aminah Aligah
1034 Bragg Street
Raleigh, N.C. 27610

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

Thanks To Research Associates International

The staff of THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Rodney Larson and Research Associates International for providing the documentation for last week's explosive cover story "CIA in Africa Exposed," revealing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 18 agents of U.S. imperialism stationed in Zaire. Extra copies of that issue can be obtained by writing Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.

COMMENT

March Against Boston Racism, April 24

The United States is celebrating its 200th birthday this year. The American bicentennial is to honor the struggle against British tyranny two centuries ago under the banner of "all men are created equal." The American revolution began in Boston "the cradle of liberty." But today we see that the "cradle of liberty" has no equality of the races.

It was more than 21 years ago that the U.S. Supreme Court declared the doctrine "separate but equal" inherently discriminatory. Millions of Afro-Americans were oppressed for years under the "separate but equal" — Jim Crow — system in the South.

In the 50s and 60s there developed a movement of Blacks and Whites that broke down the Jim Crow bigotry of the South. Northern "Freedom Riders" went South to aid in the struggle against segregation.

Two hundred years ago it took a social movement of powerful proportions to get rid of British tyranny. Twenty-one years ago it took another powerful social movement to rid the South of Jim Crow bigotry and segregation. What we need today in Boston and all across America is yet another social movement to rid Boston of White racist tyranny and segregation.

Segregation in Boston is based on a regimented racial pattern of housing discrimination and the thorough and deliberate construction of a dual school system. This segregated educational system victimized Black students who were forced to attend the schools with the most inadequate facilities, the least up-to-date educational resources, and the most miserable hopes for a higher education and a decent paying job.

Blacks in Boston, as in other Northern cities, were forced,

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APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE

F.B.I. Agent Slips— More COINTELPRO Documents Uncovered

(Chicago, Ill.) — The Fred Hampton murder case trial was temporarily halted last week when an FBI agent inadvertently revealed that the federal government and local law enforcement officials had withheld from the plaintiffs important documents concerning the COINTELPRO operations to destroy the Black Panther Party.

The accidental, yet significant, slip was made by special FBI agent Roy Martin Mitchell, a member of the Chicago FBI's Racial Matters Squad and a key contacting liaison for several provocateurs he recruited to infiltrate the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party.



FRED HAMPTON

Under intense examination by James Montgomery, chief counsel for the plaintiffs in the $47.7 million damage case, Mitchell at one point in his testimony referred to a report given to him by Judas agent provocateur, William O'Neal.

Montgomery immediately pounced on this statement, pointing out to federal court trial judge Sam Perry that, contrary to his (Perry's) pretrial orders, the document had never been turned over to the plaintiffs' attorneys.

The trial was halted and the six-member jury of five Whites and one Black was excused. Judge Perry then angrily told the attorneys for the 28 federal and local law enforcement defendants — accused of conspiring to deprive assassinated Illinois state

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B.P.P. - SPONSORED HEARINGS ON POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER BLOCKED IN DALLAS

(Dallas, Tex.) - A major suit won by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party concerning the right of public officials to investigate citizen complaints against police received a setback recently when a U.S. District Court judge blocked a hearing on charges against the White killer cops of two Black youth.

U.S. District Court Judge Dee Brown Walker issued a temporary restraining order — sought by four Dallas police officers — on March 17 preventing the Dallas Civil Service Board (DCSB) from holding a hearing on the misconduct of the White policemen who murdered 13 and 14-year-old George and Johnny Johnson in August, 1974.



Police brutalizing Black men is a common occurrence in the Dallas Black community.

SUIT FILED

As the result of a suit filed in 1974 against the city of Dallas by the local Black Panther Party Chapter, the Dallas Civil Appeals Court ruled last December that the city had been violating a section of the Dallas City Charter stipulating that if three or more Dallas citizens make written charges of misconduct against any Civil Service employee, the DCSB has the right to conduct "an open and public trial." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 28, 1975.)

Judge Walker's restraining order was unprecedented since it came on the same day that the Texas Supreme Court reaffirmed the decision of the Dallas Civil Appeals Court.

The predominantly White Dallas Police Association (DPA) had violently opposed the Appeals Court ruling, fearing civilian action against the racist brutality of the police department. Presently, all charges of police misconduct against Dallas police officers are investigated by the police department's Internal Affairs Division — which, in effect, results in the police investigating themselves.

APPEALS COURT

The Appeals Court ruling, which, if implemented, would be a major step in the direction of community control of the police, faces another threat in the form of a proposed amendment in the city charter scheduled for a citywide vote on April 3. The predominantly White, racist Dallas City Council has written an amendment to the city charter that would remove Chapter 16, Section 15, the section concerning the right of the DCSB to investigate citizen complaints against public employees.

The Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party is conducting an active campaign in the community, urging people to vote "No" on the proposed amendment and educating the citizens about the threat it (the amendment) poses to community control of the police.

The Dallas Chapter has been the subject of a vicious verbal attack by DPA President Burnley because of the Party's leadership on the city charter issue. Referring to the Appeals Court ruling; Burnley said, "All this trouble because of one Black militant organization," an implied, yet clear reference to the Party.

Brother Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter, told THE BLACK PANTHER that the Chapter's telephone was recently arbitrarily cut off by Bell Telephone Company which claimed that the Party owed some money on a deposit. This action will hinder the efforts of the Party in coordinating the city charter campaign.

Meanwhile, the Black chairperson of the DCSB, Brother Jewel Manzay, has been found ineligible to serve on the Board, allegedly because of a local ordinance prohibiting persons employed in city, county or state government from holding a city board or commission post. Manzay, who is employed by the Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center, which is largely funded by the federal government, said:

"It is strange that I have had the same job during the two years I have served on the Civil Service Board. Yet the city attorney suddenly decides at this time to question whether I am eligible to serve."

Manzay has been the only city official to publicly voice his support for the state supreme court's decision, *The Dallas Morning News* reported. □

Elaine Brown Honored

(Oakland, Calif.) — Honoring the contributions of the world's women to the revolutionary struggles for freedom and liberation raging across the globe, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the People's of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL) sent the following telegram to Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, on the occasion of International Women's Day, March 8:

"On Women's International Day, the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAL warmly greets the heroic struggle that women have waged for a better life. National liberation is inseparable from the social emancipation of women who from different combat trenches daily confront the common enemy of the people, imperialism."

Executive Secretariat, OSPAAL
Havana, Cuba

HIGH - STYLES AT S.A.F.E. CLUB'S SENIOR CITIZENS "FASHION SHOW"

(Oakland, Calif.) - The SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Club - sponsored "First Annual Senior Citizens Fashion Show" last Sunday, March 28, at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) was a thoroughly delightful affair for both the audience and the well-groomed cast.

SAFE Club coordinator Arlene Clark opened the program by introducing the Mistress of Ceremonies, Mrs. Albertine Radford, who provided the commentary for the show. Ms. Radford began everything by bringing on blues pianist Johnnie Robinson who really "cooked" on some old-fashioned ragtime music.

Then the Fashion Show began with eight SAFE Club members proudly displaying their favorite apparel. Enthusiastically handling the modeling chores were (in order of their appearance): Mrs. Thelma Washington; Mrs. Bernice Robinson; Mrs. Jessie Edwards; Mr. David Townsend; Mr. John Norman; Mrs. Gladys Shoals; Mr. John P. Adams; and Mrs. Tinnie Edwards.

LOVELY FASHIONS

Some of the lovely fashions paraded were made by the seniors themselves. Mrs. Shoals knitted the stunning beige dress that, in the words of one senior in the audience, literally "showed off." Mrs. Edwards wore a white knit cape and blue plaid two-piece suit that she had made.

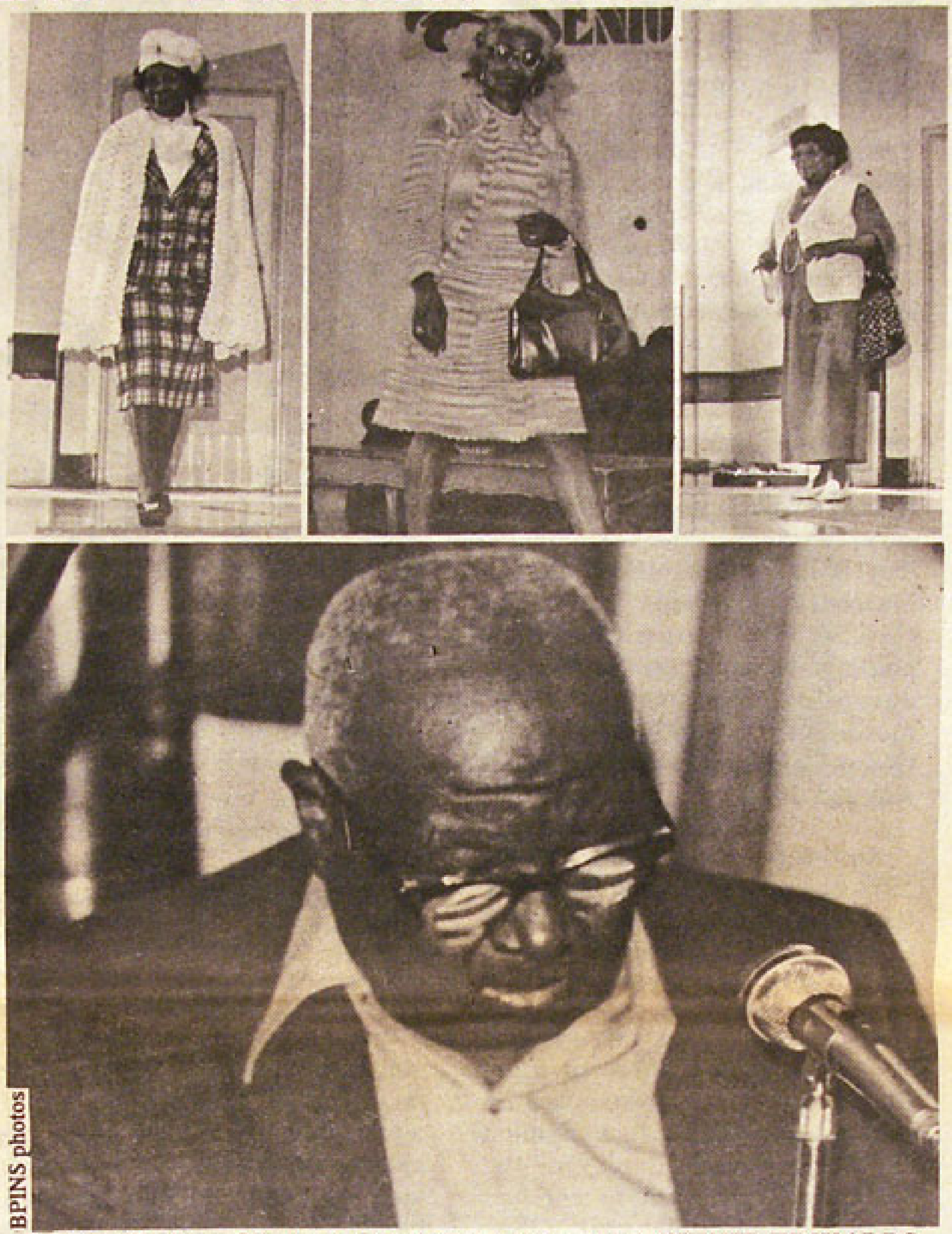
Mr. Adams let everyone know that our seniors are not behind the times as he sported a brown leisure suit to thrill the women in the audience. Indeed, *everyone*, was looking their best.

LONG RED GOWN

Mrs. Radford capped off the fashion show herself by modeling the long red gown she had sewn herself. She urged everyone in attendance to follow suit, in order "to save their money."

Mr. Johnnie Robinson closed the Sunday Forum show with his rendition of Billie Holliday's "Ain't Nobody's Business If I Do."

Afterwards, the SAFE Club took over the OCLC cafeteria to enjoy a free, home-cooked dinner especially designed for restricted diets and enthusiastic appetites. The delicious meal topped off a "sporty" afternoon in "high-style."☐



BPINS photos

Seniors Fashion Show models (top, left to right) TINNIE EDWARDS, GLADYS SHOALS and emcee ALBERTINE RADFORD display fashions they made themselves while JOHNNY ROBINSON (bottom) plays some bluesy piano.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

March - April, 1741

A series of suspicious fires and reports of a slave conspiracy led to general hysteria in New York City in March and April, 1741. Thirty-one slaves and five Whites were subsequently executed.

April 3 - 9, 1865

The Second Division of the all Black Twenty-Fifth Corps was one of the units which chased General Robert E. Lee's tattered Confederate army from Petersburg, Virginia, to the Appomatox Courthouse between April 3 and 9, 1865. The Black division and White Union troops were moving in on Lee's trapped army with fixed bayonets when the Confederates surrendered.

March 31, 1930

On March 31, 1930, President Herbert Hoover nominated Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, a notorious White racist, as justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The NAACP launched a nationwide campaign against the appointment, and as a result, the Senate did not confirm Parker's nomination.

March 31, 1960

Eighteen students were suspended from predominantly Black Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on March 30, 1960. The next day, March 31, Southern students, protesting the suspensions of the previous day, boycotted classes and requested withdrawal. However, the rebellion collapsed after the untimely death of a professor from a heart attack.

April 3, 1963

On April 3, 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., opened an antisegregation campaign in Birmingham, Alabama. More than 2,000 demonstrators, including Dr. King, were arrested before the campaign ended.

Support Grows For Black Inmates Charged With Guard Murder

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Two young Black inmates on trial here for the alleged murder of a Tracey, California, prison guard, face the death penalty if convicted. The two inmates, Eugene Allen and Ernest Graham, believe they are being used as scapegoats because of their progressive political beliefs.

Eugene Allen is almost 23 years old. He was born in Fresno, California. Both his parents were killed in an accident when he was three, and Gene was raised by an aunt and uncle in Merced. At 18, he was sentenced to forced labor in a juvenile camp for a fire-bombing. After a year in prison, Gene was given an additional 7 years to life — indeterminate — in connection with the death of another inmate during a racial disturbance at Preston Youth Authority Facility.

Ernest Graham (Shujaa) is 24 years old. He spent the first 10 years of his life in rural Louisiana. About 1960, his family moved to the Watts area of Los Angeles. He came from a very poor family of seven children, mainly raised by their mother. Shujaa went to juvenile detention camps twice during his youth. At 19, he was sent to prison on an indeterminate sentence for a robbery.

Both Gene and Shujaa began to see their lives in a political context during their years in

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EUGENE ALLEN (left), ERNEST GRAHAM (right) are on trial for the murder of a Tracy prison guard.

BLACK FORMER GUARD DISPUTES "GUN-IN-WIG" THEORY

TERROR TALES OF GUARD BRUTALITY AT S.Q. 6 TRIAL

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Terror tales of guard brutality in the aftermath of the assassination of author/revolutionary George Jackson and the discrediting of the state's "gun-in-a-wig" theory, highlighted the San Quentin 6 trial last week, as the celebrated case move into its second year of proceedings.

It was on March 23, 1975, that what turned out to be the longest jury selection in California state history — with over 1,200 Marin County residents polled — began in the heavily-guarded, plexiglass walled courtroom here.

One year and two days later, on March 25, 1976, the prosecution's case against the Six stood on even shakier ground than when it began, rocked hard by the testimony of a Black former San Quentin guard, Council T. McCoy.

Presently employed as warden of the Gary, Indiana, city jail, McCoy, 28, was called to the stand by Black Panther Party chief counsel Charles Garry in defense of Party member Johnny Larry Spain.

McCoy testified that on the afternoon of August 21, 1971, as he passed George Jackson in the visiting room four to six times, and noticed each time his dress: prison jacket with its collar up and a navy blue watch cap "down snug on his head."

This statement — which corresponds to Hugo Pinell's visual description that he saw Jackson pull the cap off when he entered the Adjustment Center later in the day — directly contradicts the prosecution's claim that Jackson pulled out a gun from under an Afro-wig in an escape attempt.

McCoy said that, "Yes, a lot of guards had animosity" and hostility toward the late Black Panther Party Field Marshal and answered, "Oh, certainly," when asked whether many San Quentin guards were racist.



BPINS photos

Top, Adjustment Center inmates were forced to lie hogtied in chains and naked on the lawn in front of the AC for six hours on August 21, 1971. Bottom, Marin County sheriff's deputy searches youth attending the San Quentin 6 trial.

Despite interruptions by trial judge Henry J. Broderick (who at one point excused the jury to declare, "Prison brutality is not an issue in this case") McCoy went on to paint a bleak picture of guard activities on the 21st.

Upon arriving at the Adjustment Center area, around dusk, McCoy said he saw Officer Klein, then head of San Quentin's "goon squad," drag David Johnson across the grass by his hair. Johnson was naked and hogtied with chains and shackles at the time.

Although he did not see inmate Mancino shot in the leg ("I heard the shot. . .heard a lot of shots that day from all over the prison"), McCoy said that when summoned to the hospital: :

"Earl Gibson had deep, bleeding gashes in his head. He had gashes all over him and he'd been beaten up real bad. He was unconscious."

Prior to seeing Gibson in the hospital, McCoy said that when he escorted him to be questioned, Gibson was having severe muscle spasms from being chained and shackled so tightly for six to seven hours. McCoy added that while at the hospital, he saw another inmate with a broken bone in his hand and a badly bruised eye.

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Police Toys Production Booming

(New York, N.Y.) — Toy companies here are planning to up the production of police-related and military themed toys for 1976, expanding what is already a $100 million market, according to *Liberation New Service* (*LNS*).

Police shows like *SWAT*, *Policewoman*, and *The Rookies* are all moving off the screen into the toy box. For example, *SWAT* will appear as a Milton Bradley board game and other companies will turn out *SWAT* flak jackets, badges, cuffs, pistols, rifles, bullhorns, binoculars and a target set.

Mattel Toys, already promoting its Big Jim PACK ("Professional Agents and Crime Killers") line-up, has announced plans to add *SWAT* team figures and van to its "Heroes In Action" line. Also due are *Policewoman*, Angie Dickinson dolls and a Mobile Crime Lab. Television advertising for these toys in weekend children's shows alone runs at $18,952,000.

ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 5th DISTRICT

JOHN GEORGE: A FLAIR FOR GRASSROOTS POLITICS

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Friday was a special night for John George, and the popular local attorney made it an evening to remember in his bid for Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

First, George started off the evening with a well-received appearance at the Muleskinners' Democratic Club's Candidate's Night. George is past president and founder of the predominantly Black East Oakland-based political group and has already received its strong endorsement for the Board's Fifth District.

Later, at a benefit cocktail party, George and a group of campaign workers and friends, chatted about past times and local issues with Johnny Ford, the Black mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama. Before receiving his A.B. degree from the University of California at Berkeley — he also holds an LL.B degree from Hastings College of Law — the Atlanta-born Supervisorial candidate attended Tuskegee Institute. Ford said he flew out to Oakland especially to lend his support to George's well-organized campaign.

The candidate's flair for grassroots politics in no small way, as he said, a result of his experiences at Tuskegee, were clearly evident at the Muleskinners affair.

Speaking to an audience of 50 to 75 people at the Garfield Elementary School, George frankly said that, "The priorities of the Board of Supervisors are completely disordered."

He urged that more money from the Board's annual budget of $330 million is "needed to fund more community-based groups that know how to provide the services," and criticized the county's present centralized services plan as wasteful.

"We're talking about making local government more responsive," George said.

Displaying his keen knowlege of county finances and how they might better be used, he seriously questioned the expenditure of $88 million for pretrial detention jails, citing plans for even greater costs in building new facilities in downtown Oakland and in Hayward.

During the brief question and answer period, George said — to the audience's nods of approval —that he wants to "deal with the legal structure of county health care services.

NONPROFIT MODEL

"I support the nonprofit model that will give the consumers of health care a larger role in running the health services agency."

Since the candidates were limited to only a three-minute statement, newly-printed "John George for Supervisor Vote June 8" leaflets, on hand at the information table, presented the astute candidate's position on other major issues of community interest.

Some of these are:

TAX REFORM:

•Private homes should be assessed at lower rates than commercial and industrial property.

•No taxes should be levied on repairs and improvements for low and moderate income senior citizens.

EFFECTIVE LAND USE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING:

•Planned growth and development with enviromental and open space considerations.

•Comprehensive solid waste and resource recovery program.

•Creation of new jobs through economic development.

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BPNS photo

Alameda County Supervisorial candidate JOHN GEORGE (left) and Tuskegee, Alabama, Mayor JOHNNY FORD.

EYES ON CITY HALL

"Save C.E.T.A. Jobs" Protest

(Oakland, Calif.) - An angry community group went befo[re] the Oakland City Council last week to demand an end to the layoffs of predominantly Black and poor CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) employees, many of whom were fired by the city after only six months of employment.

The Committee to Save CETA Jobs and the Workers' Rights Center organized the protest which was triggered by the announcement that the city of Oakland plans to terminate 1,000 people between now and July due to the city's alleged financial "crisis."

Speakers from the Committee charged that this so-called crisis is "grossly exaggerated" and accused the city of using "scare tactics" that are designed to set Oakland's middle and upper income White community against the Black and poor working class.

Recently, various organizations have been pointing out that Oakland's financial difficulties could be avoided if the city would (1) use some of the money now held by the Port of Oakland and (2) tax the city's corporations at greater rates.

Presently, the Port of Oakland owes the city over seven million dollars which could be used to provide more jobs and services for the community. Except for the police department, all of Oakland's city departments face a 10 to 20 per cent cut in July when the layoffs will reach their peak. These layoffs could be avoided on a short-term basis by more vigorous fund-raising practices by city officials.

According to a pamphlet distributed by the Workers' Rights Center, the entire population of Oakland will be hurt by the proposed budget cuts which come at a time when unemployment in the city is at an unofficial rate of over 25 per cent (at least 40 per cent among youth) and when Oakland's neighborhoods and communities are experiencing a severe lack of social services. Despite the crucial need for these services, federal community development funds will be used, instead, to "beef up" police "protection" in these areas.



Ms. RUBY LEE JONES.

Black Woman Wins Housing Dispute With City Of Milwaukee

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — A Black woman here has won a recent court battle over decent housing with the city of Milwaukee. Her home, which was owned by the city, had over 30 building code violations which the city refused to correct.

After a three-year court battle the city of Milwaukee was recently ordered to find a three bedroom dwelling for Mrs. Ruby Lee Jones and her family, with a maximum rent of $110. The city was given a June 1 deadline, and if at that time no home is found Mrs. Jones will be given a cash settlement. The family will also be able to live rent-free in the present apartment until the case is resolved.

CONTROVERSY

Mrs. Jones lives in a house on 1622 W. Chambers St. that has been the subject of controversy for nine years as it has had four different owners, all of whom did not keep up the property. Because of back taxes owed, the city eventually took over the building. However, because the city owned the building, the issue of numerous building code violations was not pressed.

According to Mrs. Jones, "They fixed up the house a little — they did a little patching, but they never fixed it completely."

Mrs. Jones and her three children had just about given up hope of getting their house repaired until they were referred to the Milwaukee Tenants Union, who in turn referred her to the Milwaukee Legal Services.

"For awhile I was a little confused — I was on the shaky side. . . I had never been to court," explained Ms. Jones, "and I did not know if it was right to take the city to court." □

SAN FRANCISCO RALLY

THIRD WORLD LAW STUDENTS PROTEST RACISM OF CALIF. STATE BAR

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Over 300 Third World law students rallied here last week to protest the racist practices of the California Bar Association.

In a noontime march and rally, the Third World Coalition for Justice in the Legal System, composed of Black, Chicano, Asian and Native American law students, charged the state bar with exercising racism in limiting the numer of practicing minority law students in California. The students demanded in a formal statement that "the years of racial exclusion, whether overt or latent, must come to an end."

Demonstrators pointed out that although minorities comprise 25 per cent of California's population, they are less than two per cent of the state's 50,000 lawyers.

The demonstration began at Hastings College of Law and from there proceeded to the offices of the California Bar Association where Black state Assemblyman Willie Brown and others addressed the crowd.

A recent article in *The Conspiracy*, published by the National Lawyers Guild, revealed that 74 per cent of the Whites who took the bar exam between 1970-73 passed the exam, while the rate for Third World students was 38 per cent. Recent statistics show that this problem was heightened by 1975 when minority law students had only a 28 per cent pass rate.



BPINS photo

Third World students marching to San Francisco offices of the California Bar Association in last week's protest against law school racism.

At the present rate of admissions, it will take 25 years for the California Bar to reach the five per cent minority level, the article stated.

LAW STUDENTS

Prior to the march and rally, law students throughout the Bay Area and California had been involved in heated struggles for special programs for minority law students as well as special admissions for minorities into law schools. The rally marked the first time that the Third World law students had organized themselves into a statewide organization.

The Coalition's view is that only widespread public pressure against the Bar's practices will bring about results. They are preparing demands on the Bar to correct the situation. Their overall demands are for affirmative action to integrate the Bar, and for more legal services to Third World communities. This latter demand is highly important, because it reflects their explicit understanding that their struggle is based in their communities.

They are not simply hoping for a middle-class escape route for selected people; they are struggling with a recognition that they want to bring their legal skills back to their communities, and that their exclusion from the Bar is another way that the State keeps their communities from receiving needed legal and social services.

The Coalition presented to the Bar a wide range of possible solutions to the problem. Rather than focus on any one alternative, their attitude toward the Bar is that it must come up with results. Importantly, their demands are such that they are not in opposition to White students, but rather are in the interest of Whites as well.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The possible solutions include: elimination of the bar exam and possibly replacing it with an externship program during or after law school; or establishng the same pass rate for Third World students as for Whites, until Third World representation on the Bar reaches population parity; or (as Pennsylvania just did) revising the pass rate so that 90% of the takers pass. (The Bar claims it sets no pass rate, but consistently only about 65-70% pass; this, no doubt, is probably an exclusionary practice to keep down the numbers of lawyers practicing in the state.) □

Police Can Brand Citizens "Criminals"

(Washington, D.C.) — Described by one dissenting judge as a decision "frightening for a free people," the Supreme Court last week ruled that citizens cannot sue police or other government officials who brand them "criminals."

The ruling came in the case of Edward Charles Davis III, of Louisville, Kentucky, who filed a federal suit against the police chiefs of Louisville and Jefferson County for distributing flyers during the 1972 Christmas season describing him as an "active shoplifter." Davis' suit charged that the police had invaded his privacy and imposed a "badge of infamy" on him without giving him a chance to defend himself, in violation of the due process clause of the Constitution.

Conservative justice William H. Rehnquist, author of the majority opinion, claimed that to file a federal civil rights suit, a citizen would have to show some injury in addition to defamation, such as loss of employment.

Justice William J. Brennan, who along with Justices Thurgood Marshall and Byron R. White harshly dissented with the decision, warned that the ruling "places a vast and arbitrary power in the hands of federal and state officials." Brennan maintained that the decision had made it possible for "police officials" and other government officials to "condemn innocent individuals as criminals and thereby brand them with one of the most stigmatizing and debilitating labels in our society" — all without benefit of trial.

F.B.I. BLOCKED BOMBING PROBE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

remembered the Bureau passing on Baxley's request.

On Sunday, September 15, 1960, Cynthia Wesley, 14; Denise McNair, 11; Carol Robertson, 14; and Addie Mae Collins, 14, were killed when a bomb was tossed into the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama — a long-time staging point for civil rights demonstrations in the city. The four girls were attending Sunday school at the time.

Fourteen other Black people in the church were injured in the bombing which tore gaping holes in the walls of the church basement and twisted and tore the floors of offices in the rear of the sanctuary.

Although the case has never been closed, it remained inactive at both the federal and state levels until Baxley took office in 1971.

The FBI's refusal to cooperate with the Alabama investigation resulted in the inability of the state attorney general's office to develop leads turned up by the Bureau at the time. The questioning of certain individuals was held up since Baxley's office did not wish to contact them until it learned what they (the individuals) had told the Bureau.

The Times learned that part of the information withheld was the report of a lie detector test administered to a suspect believed to have made the bomb used in the bombing of the Birmingham church. The bomb is believed to have been planted by another suspect, a prime target of Baxley's inquiry.

The lie detector test showed that the suspect — who is now dead — lied when he denied having made the bomb in his home workshop. While polygraph test results are not admissible in court as evidence in such cases, they do provide important supportive information to investigators.

F.B.I. OPERATIVE

Late last year Gary T. Rowe, Jr., a one-time FBI undercover operative, testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee that he gave the names of eight Klansmen suspected of being involved in the 1963 bombing to the Bureau. However, the FBI failed to act, Rowe said, on this information as well as other information he provided it concerning the Ku Klux Klan terrorism in Birmingham in the early 1960s. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 13, 1975.)

Meanwhile, Jason Berry, working with the support of the Southern Regional Council (SRC), a progressive White organization, has uncovered numerous examples of IRS harassment of civil rights activists and others in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee between 1972-75. Berry's findings were documented in the March 6 issue of *The Nation* magazine and reported in the *Guardian*.

Among those whose tax returns Berry discovered were audited are eight Black elected officials from Atlanta, Georgia; the presidents of the Mississippi and Alabama NAACPs; five Black legislators from Memphis, Tennessee, including Emmett and John Ford, whose brother Harold is a U.S. congressman; five of 13 Black Alabama legislators, "the two best known" Black sheriffs in Alabama and Georgia state Senator Julian Bond.

BERRY STUDY

The Berry study also revealed that 26 members of Charles Evers' predominantly Black Loyalist Democratic Party were audited, as well as his New York fund raiser after the IRS began a 1972 criminal investigation of Evers.

The IRS inquiries resulted in very few cases of unpaid taxes being recovered by the government. IRS tax audits are non-criminal proceedings in which the IRS challenges the correctness of taxes paid and pushes taxpayers to settle on an adjusted tax payment.

The summer 1973 Watergate hearings exposed the political use of the IRS to harass opponents of the Nixon administration. The Black Panther Party was among the organizations and individuals on the White House "enemies" list developed by ex-White House counsel John Dean. □





Mother (left) cries, "Oh God, Why?" at funeral for the four girls killed in Birmingham bombing. Alabama KKK welcome marker (right).

F.B.I. "Cleared" In King Murder Probe

(Washington, D.C.) — The U.S. Justice Department claims that its four month study into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has found no evidence of government complicity in the civil rights leader's death, *The New York Times* reports.

At the time, however, there is concern among Justice Department lawyers that the FBI may have inadvertently contributed to King's death through its harassment campaign against him or by failing to warn him of a plot against his life.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, who headed the review of files compiled at the time of Dr. King's death, is expected to recommend a new inquiry into the assassination, supposedly to resolve persistent questions concerning the motives and activities of James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin. An FBI source has been quoted as saying this is "the most creditable way to handle" the public furor over recent disclosures of the agency's attempts to discredit King.

Meanwhile, James Earl Ray, convicted for the assassination, is seeking a new trial, stating that he was coerced into admitting guilt and that he was a pawn in a larger plot to kill Dr. King.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Indians Reject Bicentennial

(Hartford, Conn.) — Connecticut Indians have announced that they will use the $1,500 given to them by the state Bicentennial Commission to research their ancestors instead of celebrating the country's 200th anniversary. "For the Indian population on the East Coast to celebrate the Bicentennial is pure hypocrisy," says Irving Harris, chief of the Scahgticake Tribe and chairman of the Connecticut Indian Affairs Council. "Gov. (Ella) Grass wants us to participate, but what do we have to celebrate?" he asked. "Should we celebrate the broken treaties and unkept promises?"

Alameda Sheriff Sued

(San Leandro, Calif.) - A boiler maker here filed a $1 million lawsuit against Alameda County and Alameda County Sheriff Thomas Houchins last week, claiming that the sherrif's deputies at Santa Rita County Jail beat him after he was arrested last year. Lloyd Simmon, 51, charged that last May he was beaten, knocked down, kicked and put in solitary confinement for several hours before being released from Santa Rita without any charges.

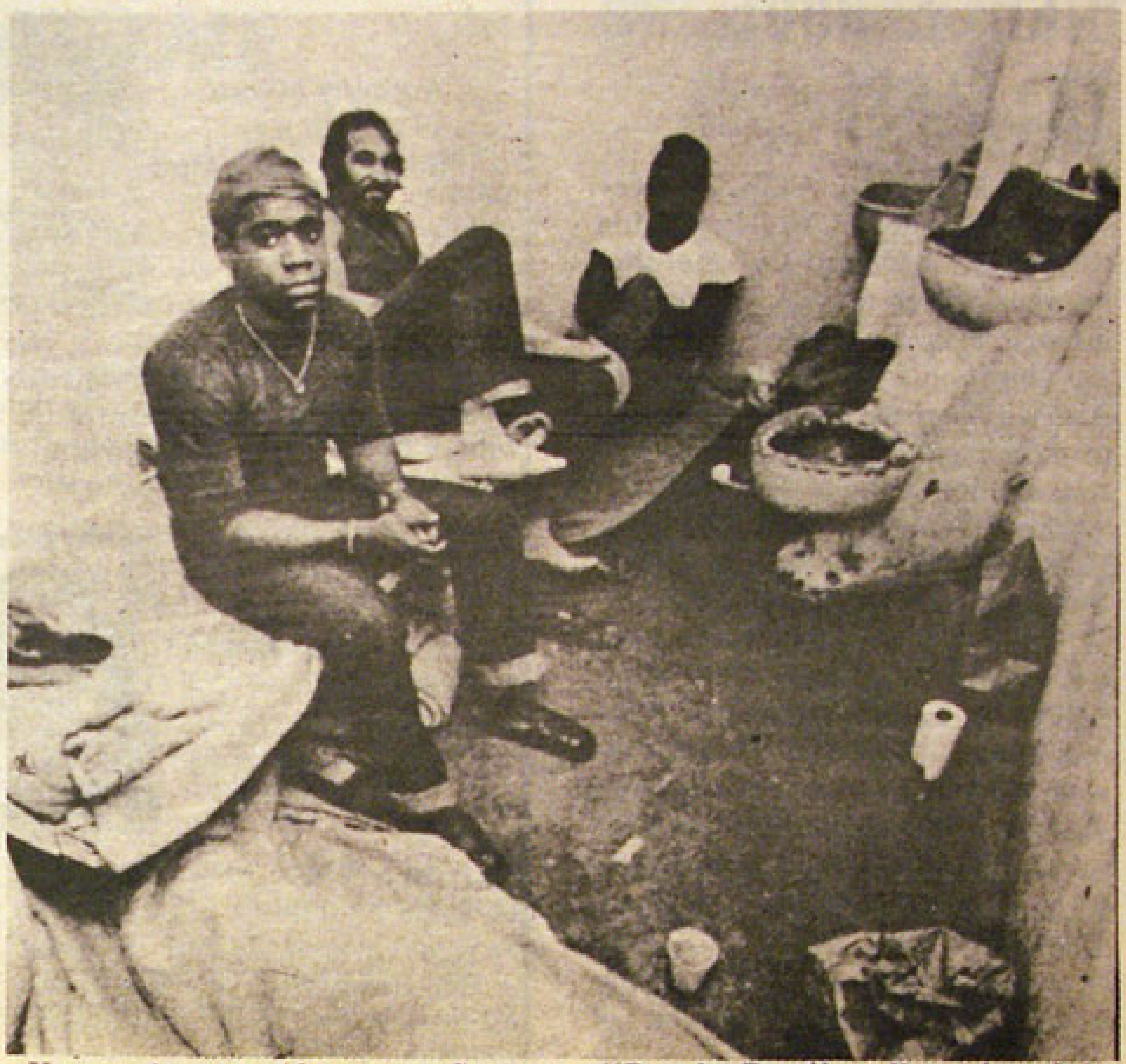
Black Mayor Repels Racists

(Newark, N.J.) — Black Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's bodyguard put a revolver to a White city councilman's face last week when the councilman broke open the mayor's personal office door during a protest by racists. Councilman Anthony Carrino, from the city's bigoted, predominantly White Italian, North Ward district, had led a group of 75 to the mayor's office to protest the appointment by Gibson of a Black precinct captain. When asked if he thought his bodyguard had acted properly, Gibson quickly replied, "Oh, yes. If I had been him I might have done more."

There were reports of physical contact between Carrino and Will Darden, who is the mayor's personal security guard. The protestors were upset over the appointment of Capt. Edward Cullen over North Ward resident Jerry Patella.

BLACK YOUTH ON LOUISIANA DEATH ROW MAY GET NEW TRIAL

Key Witnesses Recant



Young inmate (foreground) in a "Death Row" cell with adult prisoners. Seventeen-year-old Gary Tyler faces death in Louisiana.

(New Orleans, La.) — A major scandal involving America's youngest death row convict, 17-year-old Gary Tyler, has erupted here. Tyler's lawyer has obtained affidavits from two of the state's three key witnesses against the Black youth charging that they were coerced by local police and government prosecutors into giving false testimony, *Pacific News Service* reports.

As a result, Tyler's May 5 execution date has been suspended pending a hearing in District Court here April 21, in which Tyler's lawyer will argue for a new trial.

CONVICTED

Tyler was convicted by an all-White jury in the shooting death of a 13-year-old White youth, Timothy Weber, during a racial melee in Destreham, Louisiana — 40 miles north of New Orleans — on October 7, 1974.

The shooting incident occurred during an antibusing demonstration, when a crowd of White students and parents surrounded a school bus containing 60 to 70 Black students. A shot rang out and Weber, standing among the White demonstrators, fell dead.

Local police immediately searched the school bus and all the Black students, but produced no weapon. Tyler, who had been aboard the bus, was arrested during the search for obstructing justice when he allegedly argued with an officer. That night the charge was changed to first degree murder.

.45 AUTOMATIC

Police had produced a .45 automatic after impounding the bus and obtained a signed statement from a witness, 15-year-old Natalie Blanks, stating she had been sitting near Tyler on the bus and saw him lean out a window and fire the weapon.

By a strange coincidence, the weapon was reported stolen from the nearby Kenner police firing range after it was discovered on the bus.

Tyler was convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Louisiana State Prison at Angola. He has been on death row since December 15, 1975.

On March 9 Tyler's new attorney, Jack Peebles of New Orleans, filed motions for a new trial. He also released a 31-page affidavit in which Ms. Blanks, the key state witness, declared that her prior statement and trial testimony were false and had been prepared for her by police and prosecutors.

AFFIDAVIT

In the affidavit, young Ms. Blanks states that Louisiana Assistant Attorney General L.J. Hymel and St. Charles Parish Assistant District Attorney Norman Pitre threatened to charge her with accessory to murder and perjury if she recanted her testimony.

According to the affidavit, Ms. Blanks said the prosecutors "asked me, 'How old is your baby?' and 'Do you want to be in jail? Don't you want to see your baby? Don't you want to be here to raise your baby?' "

Ms. Blanks states that on the night of the shooting she was

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Racist mob lynches young Black men in 1930s. Different forms of this same racist mentality still exist today in Nacogdoches.

Trial Ends On Grand Jury Bias In Nacogdoches

(Tyler, Tex.) - The trial involving a class action suit charging racist and sexist discrimination in the Nacogodoches County (Texas) Grand Jury system ended here recently in U.S. District Court, with a final ruling in the case expected by late April or early May.

On March 16, U.S. District Court Judge William Wayne Justice directed attorneys for the plaintiffs and the defense to submit briefs, in the form of opinion memorandums, to him within 45 days. Typical of Southern justice for Black and poor people, the trial lasted only two days.

The suit was filed last December by Arthur Weaver, Elder Robert Crawford, Willie Redmon, Ms. Essie Lee Tucker, C.V. Henderson and Melvin Wade, Black residents of Nacogdoches County, and Ms. Karen Horak, a White graduate student at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches. The plaintiffs charged that Black people, women, persons between the ages of 18 and 35 and those with an annual income of under $5,000 have been systematically denied representation on the county's grand juries.

Since 1965, out of 121 grand jury commissioners, one has been Black and two, White women. No

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COMMUNITY PLANS ACTION

EAST PALO ALTO'S ONLY HIGH SCHOOL TO CLOSE

(East Palo Alto, Calif.) - Over 100 concerned Mid-Peninsula residents attended a meeting here on March 22 concerning the impact that the June closing of Ravenswood High School in Palo Alto will have on the youth of this predominantly Black and poor community.

The meeting, held at the East Palo Alto Municipal Building, was chaired by Mrs. Gertrude Wilks, founder and director of the Gertrude Wilks Day and High Schools (formerly the Nairobi Day and High Schools) — the alternative preschool, elementary and secondary level schools that have provided quality education to the East Palo Alto community since 1966.

With the closing of Ravenswood High School because of alleged lack of funds, the Gertrude Wilks High School will become the only high school in the Palo Alto area.

The current educational crisis in Palo Alto stems from the fact that Palo Alto and East Palo Alto are unincorporated towns, meaning that they are not legal municipalities of the state of California. Therefore, the two cities have no tax base from which to raise funds to support their public schools.

DISCUSSION

Discussion at last Monday's meeting revolved around two points: (1) the need for quality education in East Palo Alto and (2) the establishment of a committee to investigate existing educational institutions in the area and ways of financing new schools. The committee is to make its first report on April 8.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were Ms. Ericka Huggins, director of East Oakland's model elementary level school, the Oakland Community School. On hand to express her concern over the educational crisis in East Palo Alto and to offer her support of community efforts to find solutions, Ericka suggested that the students affected by the closing of Ravenswood be closely consulted about what kind of education they want.☐

Save The Children

ON THE BLOCK

What Did You Think About The Guilty Verdict In The Patty Hearst Case?

ASKED AT FOOD KING SUPERMARKET.

Anthony Myers
1711 88th Ave.,
Student, Adult Day



Just like Richard Pryor said: They made her do it and she enjoyed every minute of it.

Thomas Lloyd
1640 101st Ave.
P.G&E Worker



I think that she volunteered to join the SLA, that she always was in it and no one forced her. As far as the sexual part, I think she took that action herself and no one forced her or ravaged her or nothing like that. She is guilty all the way.

Sheila Annette Jackson
1152 89th Ave.
Unemployed



As far as I am concerned she deserved what she got, but I think she should have got more, you know, more years, than what they gave her. It doesn't make any difference, anyway — they're going to send her off to an island of her own and say she got lost.

"Lucky" Bill
2256 83rd Ave.,
Unemployed



She got what was hers, time. They should give her life. I don't know though, her old man might buy her way out of it. He's got cash money.

Tony Jackson
495 Almanza Dr.
Rest Home worker



I think she's guilty and she deserves what she got. If it had been somebody Black, they would have done it to them. I don't believe that she got brainwashed or raped or anything because if she did, she would have gotten out of it, and gone back to her mother. She should get whatever she's got coming.

Ellie Askew
1800 94th Ave.
Secretary



There were too many loopholes in her story from what I saw. She went from one extreme to being Miss pure White girl again, and that just blew her whole thing.

Mary Scott
9651 Holly St.
Nurse's Aide



It was a whole bunch of jive. It's taking too long to sentence her. If it would have been one of us, we would've been gone.

BPINS photos

Black Youth On Death Row

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

brought to police headquarters and strip-searched by policewomen. She contends that while she was naked two St. Charles Parish male deputies grabbed her and shouted, "You know Gary shot him."

That night, she says, the same two deputies gave her a prepared statement identifying Tyler as the murderer and told her to sign it.

On March 24, attorney Peebles filed additional motions to obtain tape recordings of police interviews with the two other witnesses who claimed during the trial they had seen Tyler handling a gun while on the bus.

One of those witnesses, Loretta London Thomas, has since signed an affidavit stating that she, too, was coerced to give false testimony.

QUESTIONED

Ms. Thomas states that she was questioned on three separate occasions the day of the shooting. The third time, she states, a sheriff's deputy told her he was "going to send her to jail for 99 years" if she didn't sign a statement indicating that a gun had been passed around the bus.

Peebles said he is investigating the possibility that the fatal shot was fired by someone among or behind the crowd of White demonstrators — possibly at the bus.

BUS DRIVER

During the trial, bus driver Ernest Cojoe, an Army combat veteran, testified he was certain the shot couldn't have come from a .45 automatic inside the bus.

Peebles said he will appeal if his April 21 motion for a new trial is unsuccessful. If that appeal is rejected, "There is a very definite" chance that Tyler will go to the electric chair, he said.☐

A.I.M. LEADER DENNIS BANKS AMONG DEFENDANTS

Frame-Up Trial Of Indian Activists To Begin In Portland

(Portland, Ore.) — American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders, including Wounded Knee veteran Dennis Banks, are scheduled to go on trial here in May on trumped-up firearms charges as the U.S. government continues its campaign to destroy the progressive Native American organization.

Along with Banks, Russ Redner, Ken Loud Hawk and Ka Mook Banks (the AIM leader's wife) will go on trial in Portland's federal District Court on May 12 as a result of a November 14, 1975, incident in which Oregon state police opened fire on their two vehicles. Ms. Banks was five months pregnant when the incident took place.

Operating on the word of two FBI informants, Oregon police had stopped Redner, Loud Hawk, Ms. Banks and Anna Mae Aquash, claiming to be looking for federal "fugitives" Leonard Peltier and Banks.



KA-MOOK BANKS

Although Peltier and Banks were not even in Oregon on November 14, they were indicted along with the others. Peltier was eventually arrested in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is now fighting extradition to South Dakota. There he is wanted as a scapegoat for the June 26, 1975, incident in which two FBI terrorists on the Pine Ridge Reservation were mysteriously slain. Banks was arrested in El Cerrito, California, and he is also fighting extradition to South Dakota where he faces 15 years in prison as the result of a frame-up conviction in Custer.

AIM activist Anna Mae Aquash, arrested in the Oregon incident, was recently found dead in a ditch near the community of Wanblee on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Although authorities claim Ms. Aquash died from exposure, an autopsy has revealed that she died from a bullet in her brain. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

South Dakota Attorney General Janklow has publicly stated that the way to solve the "AIM problem" is "to put a bullet in a guy's head and he won't bother you anymore."

AIM leaders feel that it has been proven beyond a doubt that this was no idle threat as over 250 Indians have been killed on Pine Ridge Reservation alone since the celebrated 1973 Liberation of Wounded Knee.

A pamphlet distributed by the Loud Hawk — Redner — Ka Mook Offense/Defense Committee

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RACISTS DYNAMITE BLACK LOUISVILLE HOME

(Louisville, Ky.) — Representatives of 46 community groups, churches and trade unions gathered on the steps of the county courthouse here recently, to demand arrests in the attempted dynamiting of the home of a Black family in a nearby suburb.

The gathering, called as a news conference, came as anger mounted over attacks on Mr. and Mrs. Alfis Coleman and their four children. The Colemans narrowly escaped injury on the evening of March 2 when dynamite placed in their driveway exploded and shattered windows in their house.

It was the fourth physical attack on the Colemans since an extensive busing program started last September in the schools of Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County. The Coleman family, who had lived in the



ALFIS COLEMAN points to hole left in his front yard by a KKK dynamite explosion.

White suburb of Okolona without problems since 1974, became a target in the upsurge of racist terror around the school desegregation issue. Massive anti-busing demonstrations and Ku Klux Klan rallies have been held a few blocks from their home.

"We are outraged that little has been done to protect the Colemans or to apprehend those responsible for the violence," said Ron Long, of Four Quarters Enterprises, a cultural center in the Black community, who presided at the news conference.

"NO ONE IS FREE"

"When one person is jeopardized, no one is free," said Lyman Johnson, president of the Louisville NAACP. "Let's learn the lessons of history. The German people let one group of people be terrorized, and Hitler destroyed freedom and democracy for everyone."

The Rt. Rev. C. Gresham Marmion, retired bishop of the Episcopal Disocese of Kentucky, told the news media, "As a Christian and as an American, I hang my head in shame that something like this dynamiting can happen in my community."

Those gathered for the news conference included leaders in both the Black and White communities. After statements on the courthouse steps, the group visited county Judge Todd Hollenbach to demand a more vigorous investigation and arrests. Sponsoring groups have also suggested that people in other parts of the country protest to Hollenbach and other public officials here.

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...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

*Mika, a White U.S. government employee living in Cairo, Egypt, is featured in the following excerpt from . . .*And Bid Him Sing—*BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief, David G. Du Bois' penetrating story of the lives of Black American exiles living in Egypt at the time of the 1967 Middle East War.*

PART 24

Suliman headed for the balcony. From there Mika could not hear us. As he settled himself into a chair opposite the one I'd been sitting in, he asked, "Who's that?" His attempt to convey bland curiousity failed.

"She works for one of the U.S. missions here. She's been here five or six years. She's here permanently. Comes from New York. Dizzy, but nice. Lots of fun. She's a Moslem."

"Yeah?. . .How?"

"Her parents were Albanian Moslems. Emigrants to America. She was born in the States and raised as a Moslem. Married a first generation Albanian Moslem like herself. They're divorced. Her son was here with her until he had to return to be drafted. I think he's in Vietnam now."

She don't look old enough to have no son in the army."

"Tell her that. She'll be delighted," I smiled.

"Maybe I will." Suliman had not touched his coffee during this exchange. Now he sipped at it thoughtfully. After a moment's silence he said, "I brought some of my poems. They're with my books, in a manila envelope."

"Good," I said as I rose to get them. "I'd begun to think you weren't ever going to bring them over."

As I left the balcony Mika came slowly out of the kitchen carrying a steaming cup of coffee filled to the brim. A cigarette hung out of the corner of her mouth.

"Where are you going?" she demanded. "I'm just on my way to join you two."

"Go ahead. I'm coming. I'm just going to get Suliman's poems."

"Oh, there you are," she said to Suliman as she stepped out onto the balcony. "Isn't this a lovely balcony? Bob's lucky to have it, and right in the center of town, too. I have an apartment, not far from here, but I don't have a balcony like this. Well, *malesh'*. We can't have everything." She put the cup of coffee on the table and sat down firmly in an empty chair. "How long have you been in Cairo?"

"Almost a year."

"Good heavens! How come we haven't met before now? That Bob! He's awful! After all, Cairo is really a small town when it comes to the foreign community. We all know each other, practically." As I came back out on the balcony, she said, "How is it that I haven't met Suliman before now? You're terrible. He says he's been here nearly a year!"

MET ONCE

"It's not his fault," Suliman interjected as I opened my mouth to reply. "We met once shortly after I got here. But I didn't see him again until about three months ago. I don't have anything to do with the foreign community here."

"Well, anyway," Mika insisted "I should have met you before now. What are you studying at Al Azhar?"

"Arabic language, for now. Later Islamic law, *Inshallah*."



1860 drawing of street in Cairo's al-Darb al-Ahmar district.

"*Inshallah,*" Mika repeated fervently.

"Are you a Moslem?"

"*El hamdullillah* (Thanks be to God)," she answered, firmly and finally. It was the traditional Islamic reply to that question. "Did I hear you say something about poems?" she said, swinging around to face me and at the same time avoiding the need to deal with the look of disbelief that had filled Suliman's face.

"These," I said, holding up the manila envelope. "They're Suliman's. He's brought them over to read to me."

"Oh! How exciting, to know a real, live poet," she burst out swinging around to face Suliman. "I hope you'll let me hear them one day!"

"*Inshallah,*" was Suliman's reply.

She hurriedly finished her coffee, stubbed out her cigarette, sat forward in her chair and said, "Well, I must be going. I've intruded long enough." She made a fuss of gathering her things together.

"I've already told you, you're not intruding. You only just came and there's no reason for you to go so quickly."

"You're a darling and you're being very sweet. But I've lived in Egypt long enough to recognize female intrusion when I see it. Don't protest! I'm not calling you male supremacists or whatever the term is. I suspect anybody arriving like I just did would have been intruding and that the both of you would have found some way to get rid of them before getting down to the business you two have at hand. It's all right. Thanks for the coffee."

SUN-TANNED HAND

Turning to face Suliman, who had also risen, she held out her small sun-tanned hand and said, "Goodbye. I'm very glad to have met you — finally." Glancing over her shoulder at me, she added, "And don't forget, I'd like very much to hear your poems. Bob can give you my phone number and address." She withdrew her hand.

Swinging around again to me she took my arms just above the elbows and presented me with each of her cheeks to kiss, pursing her lips and purring her goodbye.

"You've been a dear," she said. "But don't keep yourself so scarce. I'm always home in the evenings, you know, so I'll expect to be seeing you." She started for the door. "Don't bother to show me out. I know the way."

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Patrolling"

Continuing with the chapter "Patrolling" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton describes the police patrols which were the concrete implementation of Point #7 of the Party's 10 Point Program and Platform. The patrols made the Party well known and respected in the Bay Area and generally shocked and terrified racist White police who had for so long brutalized and murdered Black people.*

PART 44

Many communities have tried and failed to get civilian review boards to supervise the behavior of the police. In some places, organized citizen patrols have followed the police and observed them in their community dealings. They take pictures and make tape recordings of the encounters and report misbehavior to the authorities.

However, the authorities responsible for overseeing the policemen are policemen themselves and usually side against the citizens. We recognized that it was ridiculous to report the police to the police, but we hoped that by raising encounters to a higher level, by patrolling the police with arms, we would see a change in their behavior. Further, the community would notice this and become interested in the Party. Thus our armed patrols were also a means of recruiting.

At first, the patrols were a total success. Frightened and confused, the police did not know how to respond, because they had never encountered patrols like this before. They were familiar with the community-alert patrols in other cities, but never before had guns been an integral part of any patrol program. With weapons in our hands, we were no longer their subjects but their equals.



In the early days of the Black Panther Party, Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton led armed patrols which kept an eye on White racist police in the Black community.

ON PATROL

Out on patrol, we stopped whenever we saw the police questioning a brother or a sister. We would walk over with our weapons and observe them from a "safe" distance so that the police could not say we were interfering with the performance of their duty. We would ask the community members if they were being abused.

Most of the time, when a policeman saw us coming, he slipped his book back into his pocket, got into his car, and left in a hurry. The citizens who had been stopped were as amazed as the police at our sudden appearance.

I always carried lawbooks in my car. Sometimes, when a policeman was harassing a citizen, I would stand off a little and read the relevant portions of the penal code in a loud voice to all within hearing distance. In doing this, we were helping to educate those who gathered to observe these incidents. If the policeman arrested the citizen and took him to the station, we would follow and immediately post bail. Many community people could not believe at first that we had only their interest at heart.

Nobody had ever given them any support or assistance when the police harassed them, but here we were, proud Black men, armed with guns and a knowledge of the law. Many citizens came right out of jail into the Party, and the statistics of murder and brutality by policemen in our communities fell sharply.

Each day we went out on our watch. Sometimes we got on a policeman's tail and followed him with our weapons in full view. If he darted around the block or made a U-turn trying to follow us, we let him do it until he got tired of that. Then, we would follow him again. Either way, we took up a good bit of police time that otherwise would have been spent in harassment.

FORCES BUILT UP

As our forces built up, we doubled the patrols, then tripled them; we began to patrol everywhere — Oakland, Richmond, Berkeley, and San Francisco. Most patrols were a part of our normal movement around the community. We kept them random, however, so that the police could not set a network to anticipate us. They never knew when or where we were going to show up. It might be late at night or early in the morning; some brothers would go on patrol the same time every day, but never in a specific pattern or in the same geographical area.

The chief purpose of the patrols was to teach the community security against the police, and we did not need a regular schedule for that. We knew that no particular area could be totally defended; only the community could effectively defend and eventually liberate itself. Our aim was simply to teach them how to go about it.

We passed out our literature and ten-point program to the citizens who gathered, discussed community defense, and educated them about their rights concerning weapons. All along, the number of members grew.

The Black Panthers were and are always required to keep their activities within legal bounds. This was emphasized repeatedly in our political education classes and also when we taught weapons care. If we overstepped legal bounds, the police would easily gain the upper hand and be able to continue their intimidation. We also knew the community was somewhat fearful of the gun and of the policeman who had it.

So, we studied the law about weapons and kept within our rights. To be arrested for having weapons would be a setback to our program of teaching the people their Constitutional right to bear arms. As long as we kept everything legal, the police could do nothing, and the people would see that armed defense was a legitimate, Constitutional right. In this way, they would lose their doubts and fears and be able to move against their oppressor.

It was not all observation and penal code reading on those patrols. The police, invariably shocked to meet a cadre of disciplined and armed Black men coming to the support of the community, reacted in strange and unpredictable ways. In their fright, some of them became children, cursing and insulting us.

TO BE CONTINUED

ERICKA HUGGINS POETRY READING, CHARLES GARRY SPEECH HIGHLIGHT S.Q.6 BENEFIT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A beautiful poetry reading by Ms. Ericka Huggins and an eloquent run-down on the history of psychological defenses in criminal cases by noted "people's" lawyer Charles R. Garry highlighted a well-attended educational forum at Hastings College of Law last Wednesday evening, with over 250 people coming out to express their solidarity and commitment to "Free the San Quentin 6."

Indeed, acknowledging Ms. Huggins and attorney Garry as the standouts for the evening, should take nothing away from the line-up of prestigious and politically-informed speakers, who included: attorney Mort Cohen; Ms. Ruth Astle, a local lawyer who has done extensive research with the National Grand Jury Project; Gertrude Mayes, chairperson of the San Quentin 6 Defense Committee; Dave Dillinger, a longtime political activist best known as one of the defendants in the famous 1969 Chicago 8 conspiracy trial; Howard Moore, the progressive Black Oakland attorney who once defended Ms. Angela Davis; and Leonard Weinglass, one of the defense counsels in the Chicago conspiracy case, and currently defending SLA members Bill and Emily Harris in Los Angeles.

The only non-attorney on the program, Ms. Huggins, who serves as the director of the model Oakland Community School, captivated the audience with her soft-spoken, melodic recitations of poetry written by Johnny Larry Spain, one of the Six and a member of the Black Panther Party.

"These poems express some of Johnny's feelings about people and children, about



BPINS photo

Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS

himself, prisons, about the chains that we have to break and throw away," Ericka said by way of introduction.

She then read nine poems:

The unfinished "Three Who Fell," dedicated to three Black prison inmates — Cleveland Edwards, W.L. Nolan and Alvin Miller — slain at Soledad Prison on January 13, 1970;

"Frankenstein's Monster (A Poem For Those)": ". . .*I am frankenstein's Monster/ because i've turned/on those who wanted me to turn/on myself*";

"We Must Get Married," which Ericka said is "one of my favorites:" ". . .*we must get married by promising/ only to promise / we'll try to always keep trying / to live. . .*";

"For Comrade George": ". . .*you opened many new eyes / to life / to something that is monumental / if it is fought for / if it is desired. . .*";

"Rich Men"; "A Prisoner's Dream"; "I Don't Have A Lot"; "Me"; and

"A Poem for President Allende"; ". . .*if it were really possible / for them to kill you / why then have they continued to hunt you and demand / your whereabouts? / are you the children of Chile? / are you the students, the workers / the peasants with new hope? / or are there ten million Presidents?. . .*"

Commenting that, "Most things that are good don't come from us, they come through us," Ericka concluded by reciting a poem that she had written while waiting to speak:

"Johnny, the son of his mother
the boy of none.
Johnny, a forgotten soft spot
in our minds,
forgotten or unremembered. . .
Johnny, a plain born child
who never knew a childhood.
Johnny, who frightens them.
Johnny, who educates them.
Johnny, who will fight them
with his words,
the people's needs,
his will to live.
Johnny, one of Six, a part of us all.
Johnny, the son of his mother
the boy of none
Johnny, the example set by them for us,
a man free in chains
a man enslaved by the chains of people
Johnny, a forgotten soft spot in our minds."



BPINS photo

CHARLES GARRY

Prior to Ericka's poetry reading, Charles Garry, Black Panther Party chief counsel representing Johnny Spàin in the Marin County proceedings, gave a fascinating history of his struggle to win "the use of psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists in portraying what really happens in some cases of violations of the law."

Recounting some of his most famous cases — involving the defense of the late Wesley Robert Wells, a dockworker named Gorshin, Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton, and Ms. Inez Garcia — Garry described how over the course of the years he developed the "irresistible impulse" defense, the "diminished responsibility" defense and the "impared consciousness" defense as tools all attorneys can use in the interests of their clients.

Garry's landmark achievements in the field of defense law are well known, and it was a pleasure to hear the honored attorney himself explain the details of his work — delivered with the kind of compelling wit and sincerity prone to capture a jury's attention.

"One doesn't speak enough about political assassination," Dave Dillinger, who followed Garry, remarked, "particularly concerning the assassinations of Malcolm X and George Jackson." He told the audience that they must wholeheartedly support the San Quentin 6, adding, "Do it for love, do it for solidarity — but do it to win. Never give up hope that we *will win.*"

This same theme was mentioned by Ms. Gertrude Mays, who commented that, "We must make sure the resistance movement is so strong that the Six walk the streets as free men."

"FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6."☐



JOHNNY SPAIN

BPINS photos



Ms. RUTH ASTLE



HOWARD MOORE



LEONARD WEINGLASS



MORT COHEN



Ms. GERTRUDE MAYES



DAVE DILLINGER

"DISGRACEFUL DUNGEONS"

Study Proves California Prisons Unsafe-For Guards And Inmates

Testifying at the San Quentin 6 trial as an expert witness in defense of Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, Dr. Philip Zimbardo, a Stanford University social psychologist, delivered a devastating critique of inhuman Adjustment Center conditions as responsible for the uncontrollable rage and anger on the part of all those, both guards and inmates, warehoused within.

Called by Party chief counsel Charles R. Garry as the first witness in Johnny's behalf, Dr. Zimbardo began his testimony by detailing his famous Stanford Prison Experiment. In this study, 24 student volunteers were divided into groups of mock "prisoners" and "guards" and jailed in a mock, specially constructed "prison" in the basement of one of the university's dormitories. After six days, under conditions of "maximum security and maximum surveillance," the scheduled two-week experiment was ended. Four mock "prisoners" suffered nervous breakdowns while the level of "guard" brutality increased each passing day.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 4 of Dr. Zimbardo's court testimony. In this section, he presents his critical assessment of the Adjustment Center environment.

PART 4

GARRY: "What other matters have you gave into in arriving at your opinion.?"

ZIMBARDO: "In terms of the general opinion, I have done extensive reading — that's the main thing college professors do — about prisons, partly since I have taught a course on the psychology of imprisonment.

"I have read extensively the more recent reports and recommendations on sentencing and prison reform of the State Bar of California issued in June, 1975."

GARRY: "What was in there that would be helpful in making your analysis?"

ZIMBARDO: "Well, let me just quote two or three sentences, which I think underscore the kind of observations that we made in the experiment. It's June, 1975, the State Bar of California Committee on Criminal Justice report and recommendations on sentencing and prison reform: 'The most significant conclusions we have reached are as follows:

" 'Number one, our major prison facilities at San Quentin, Folsom, Vacaville and Soledad range from disgraceful dungeons to being wholly inadequate to house human beings. Two, the committee has concluded that there are two valid reasons for the continued use of the state prison: as a sentencing alternative, isolation, and rehabilitation of those who commit serious crimes. Our prison administrators in control and term-fixing officials advised the committee that they have abandoned rehabilitation as a primary goal of prison sentence and have adopted punishment as the appropriate objective.'

"Later on, they say that — I don't want to take too much time of the Court, but I think there are some important statements:

" 'Effective prison reform is not being attempted or budgeted. Innovator programs, new design of prison facilities and enlightened, realistic methods of dealing with prisoners are not being adequately funded or implemented. The Department of Corrections is dedicated to maintenance of the status quo.'

"And just the last point here is released decisions made by the Adult Authority under the former procedure: "Were arbitrary, capricious, subjective, ungoverned by rational standards and grossly unfair in operation. The Adult Authority has neither adequate objective criteria, nor the training capacity to predict recidivism. Hearings were too short to be fair; hearing representatives and Adult Authority members were generally unqualified to make release decisions.'

"Those are just some of the points which support the contention that prison conditions lead men and women so imprisoned to feel helpless, hopeless, to feel they are in a capricious, arbitrary environment, in which their fate is controlled by forces over which they have no part in.

"And under those circumstances, you are likely to see various forms of pathological behavior emerge. . ."

GARRY: "Do you have an opinion as to whether the San Quentin Adjustment Center is abnormally a stressful environment or not?"

ZIMBARDO: "In my experience, in visiting the Center, from talking to each of the inmates, from reading about the consequences of imprisonment there, I guess my considered opinion would be that it's one of the most stressful, physical and psychological environments that I know of."

PARTICULAR CONDITIONS

GARRY: "Now, what are those particular conditions in the Adjustment Center which makes it abnormally stressful to those that are confined there?"

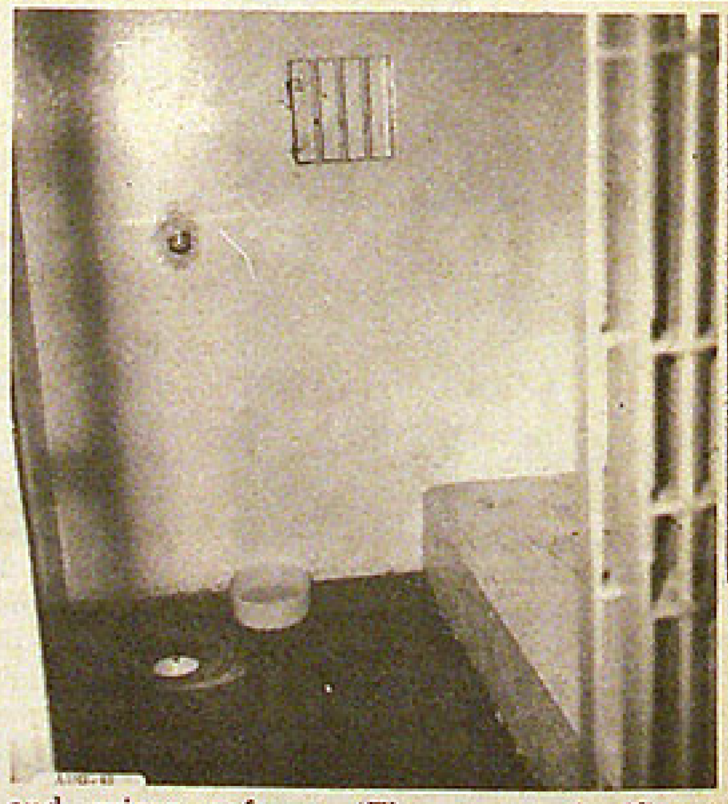
ZIMBARDO: "Well, there are a great many. I guess there are several kinds of categories; it's difficult to enumerate each of them. . .

"There are things which people in the Adjustment Center experience which are unpleasant, bad, painful, and impair normal human functioning.

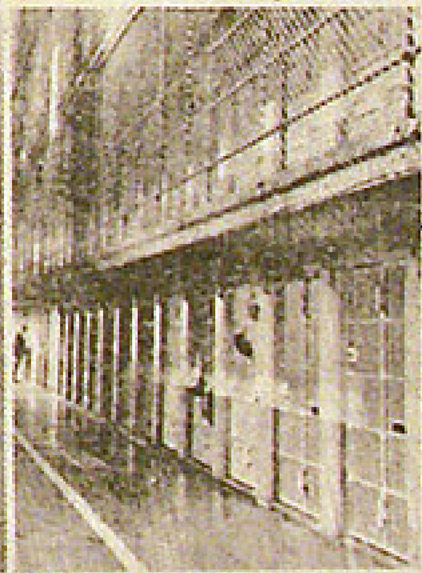
"There are also things which are not present in the Adjustment Center.

"The thing that I was struck with is the incredible noise level. It's all concrete and steel. Every time a door shakes, the whole place reverberates. There is nothing to absorb sound."

TO BE CONTINUED







San Quentin Adjustment Center cell (left), Death Row (center) and the prison's notorious B-Section (right), which has been closed down.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

South Africa To Withdraw Troops From People's Angola

(Cape Town, South Africa) - On the eve of a United Nations debate in which it would most likely have been branded an "aggressor" in southern Angola, the White racist government of South Africa confirmed its defeat in People's Angola and announced that it would withdraw its nearly 5,000 forces from the Cunene River dam, 15 miles inside the Angolan border, by Saturday, March 27.

The announcement came from South African "Defense Minister" Pieter W. Botha who made the initial announcement of South African withdrawal two weeks ago. Botha told the House of Assembly that the South African troops which had been "protecting" the huge Cunene River hydroelectric and irrigation project in southern Angola were withdrawing because of assurances from the government of the People's Republic of Angola that it would not destroy the dam. The dam supplies water and power to the Ovambo region of Namibia (South West Africa), Angola's neighbor to the south which is illegally ruled by South Africa.



Angolan President NETO — "Victory is certain!"

The scheduled withdrawal of South African troops from Angola officially ended South Africa's nine-month assault against the West African nation. South Africa invaded Angola last August to assist the reactionary Black factions of the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Zimbabwean guerrilla takes aim during skirmish with forces of racist Ian Smith regime.

SAMORA MACHEL DECLARES

"ARMED STRUGGLE WILL INTENSIFY IN ZIMBABWE"

African Presidents Plan Strategy

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) — Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel said here last week that "a new, common strategy to intensify the armed struggle and to. . . shake and destroy the economy" of the White racist government of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is being planned by himself and the presidents of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana.

President Machel made the statement in an interview with *Noticias* newspaper published the day after his return to the Mozambique capital from Lusaka, Zambia, where he and Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia held a two-day summit meeting. The four African leaders discussed the situation in Zimbabwe in the aftermath of the March 19 breakdown of the constitutional talks between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and reactionary Black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo.

According to both *Reuters* and *Internews* reports on the *Noticias* interview with the highly respected Mozambican leader, President Machel said that the armed struggle in Zimbabwe will involve the total Black population of the country and will bring about revolution.

"In short," President Machel said, "it will be transformed into a prolonged people's struggle which will shock the White colonialist racist regime and bring about profound transformations in Zimbabwe."

Noticias quoted President Machel as saying that the four presidents had analyzed "the reasons for the arrogance of Ian Smith — irresponsibility, sickness, madness or death pangs." Smith's so-called talks with Nkomo broke down over the issue of majority (Black) rule in Zimbabwe. The White settler regime ridiculously insists that majority rule cannot be achieved for another 10 to 15 years while Black nationalists are demanding immediate majority rule.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Nkomo attended the Lusaka summit at the invitation of the four presidents. The rival leaders of the African National Council (ANC), the umbrella Black nationalist organization of Zimbabwe, are both regarded as traitors by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the vanguard Black revolutionary party of Zimbabwe which has led the armed struggle against the Smith regime since 1963.

President Machel criticized Muzorewa and Nkomo for only representing themselves at the Lusaka meeting. "The leader of Zimbabwe will be elected by the people," the Mozambique president declared.

In explaining the military campaign which has been waged by ZANU's military arm, the United People's Army of Zimbabwe (ZIPA) — which is based in Mozambique and Tanzania — since last January 17, President Machel said that unlike prior guerrilla activities, the current

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

NAMIBIAN LIBERATION NEARS AFTER 57 YEARS OF STRUGGLE

(Paris, France) — A representative of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) said here last week that SWAPO "reserves the right to call on any kind of support we feel (necessary) to help our objectives."

Peter H. Katjawiwi, SWAPO's European representative, told a news conference that, "Now that Angola is independent, it understands SWAPO's problems even better, as do Cuba and Tanzania" — suggesting that SWAPO expects to receive support from these three countries as it continues to intensify the armed struggle against South African colonialism.

The following is Part 2 of an article written by Mike Mercer of the Bay Area Unit of the Liberation Support Movement (LSM) detailing the history and growth of the Namibian (South West African) people's 57 years of resistance to illegal rule by South Africa. This week's excerpt continues the discussion of political organizing among Black workers by the Ovamboland People's Organization (OPO), the forerunner of SWAPO.

PART 2

The OPO soon found, however, that it would be necessary to do more than abolish the contract labor system; all forms of oppression had to be destroyed, and this effort would have to unite all Namibians if it was to succeed. In 1960, SWAPO was formed, as a national organization cutting across tribal divisions, with national aims and objectives. This development was largely a result of the system itself. Contract workers, spending no more than 18 months at any one job, working at various locations, get a sense of the whole country and meet Namibians of various ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Early actions were of an open, above-ground variety — rallies, open protests, petitions to the U.N. The South West African police answered this peaceful protest in December, 1959, by shooting down unarmed civilians, while the U.N. could offer only verbal support for SWAPO. Militant Andreas Shipanga tells how SWAPO learned from this experience:

"Representatives of our people had gone to New York to petition the U.N. and we continued clinging to the illusion that the United Nations could really do something to get South Africa out of Namibia. But now we looked back on that day in December when our people were shot down in cold blood and saw what the U.N. did with the information and petitions it got from SWAPO. . . the action it took. We came to full agreement: it was nothing but fine-sounding resolutions piling up in the U.N. archives. This recognition led us to the decision at the Congress of 1961 to prepare for the eventual armed struggle in Namibia. Soon we began recruiting volunteers for training in guerrilla warfare. . ."



Namibian guerrillas patrol river against racist South African forces, of apartheid regime.

ARMED STRUGGLE

In 1966 SWAPO launched the armed struggle, soon after it was banned by the South African regime. Since then it has carried out many small-scale operations, sabotage, ambush, harassment, etc., incessantly engaging and wearing down the larger and more powerful enemy. But the success of PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) over the last decade must be viewed as part of the development of SWAPO as a national organization. SWAPO is first of all a political organization, and the consistent military struggle has done much to show Namibians that the fight is possible as well as necessary. SWAPO also has a legal, above-ground unit and an underground unit doing organizing and political education on a mass scale. The 1972 strikes against the contract labor system, which all but shut down the country for six months, are an indication of the militancy of Namibians who are necessarily inside the Police Zone.

SWAPO also fights on a diplomatic front, seeking and gaining recognition and support from the U.N. and among many progressive countries. While it has no illusions about the efficacy of diplomacy, according to SWAPO U.N. representative Ben Guriab, the organization is trying to bring all possible forces to bear upon South Africa.

The combined impact of SWAPO's many-sided struggle for national liberation is for South Africa a force to be reckoned with. The possibility of Angola serving as a base area for increased guerrilla fighting only heightens Pretoria's apprehension and reaction.

STRATEGY

South Africa's strategy for dealing with the Namibian situation is one of detente, of attempting to mollify the critics of colonialism and apartheid, while at the same time making no substantive changes. Generally, (South African) Prime Minister Vorster has applied this strategy to all southern Africa, and not without success. While South African schemes of creating an orbit of client states have been dampened by the tide of Black liberation, Vorster is trying to minimize losses and adapt gracefully, initiating "dialogue" with African leaders. Recognizing in Namibia that colonialism is in its last days, the prime minister is attempting to make a smooth transition to neocolonialism, and thus continue to exploit Namibians through indirect (i.e., puppet) administration..

Conceding the "territorial sovereignty" of Namibia, Vorster in early September of last year began "constitutional talks" with Namibian Whites and tribal chiefs. Here the age-old policy of "divide and rule" came into play: while South Africa entertained Bantustan leaders, SWAPO was excluded from the talks.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Niger

Troops loyal to Niger President Seyni Kountche prevented an attempted overthrow of the government in Niamey recently — the second attempted overthrow of the government in eight months. In a nationwide broadcast, President Kountche said that the leader of the attempted coup, Major Moussa, had been arrested. Moussa lost his post as rural economy minister in February when President Kountche carried out a major cabinet reshuffle and replaced four military men with civilians.

Zambia

Secret talks were held in Lusaka, Zambia, recently between the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Angola and Zambia in an effort to normalize relations between the two countries. Angolan Foreign Minister Jose Eduardo dos Santos flew to Lusaka amid tight security at the invitation of Zambian Foreign Minister Rupiah Banda. Zambia has yet to recognize the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola)-led government despite its recognition by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and numerous countries throughout the world.

South Africa

The OAU reaffirmed its firm support for the just struggle of South African Black people on the 16th anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre on March 19, *Hsinhua* news agency reported. On this date in 1960, 69 Black demonstrators protesting South Africa's fascist pass laws were shot and killed and 180 wounded. The OAU statement called upon all peace-loving nations and organizations "to take all necessary measures to expose the evils of apartheid and all social and human injustices that it does dictate."

Southern Africa

Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto recently reiterated his country's support for all those engaged in liberation struggles in southern Africa. The message, reported by *Hsinhua* news agency, said, in part: "True liberation can be achieved only through a people's struggle and sacrifice. We are confident that the peoples in southern Africa will ultimately triumph through their own resolute effort."

Prime Minister Of People's Angola: "We Must Build Socialism"

The following article is excerpted from a recent interview conducted by Wilfred Burchett, a staff correspondent of the Guardian, *with Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola.*

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - "We are going to build socialism," said Angola's Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, as he invited Burchett to share the frugal vegetarian meal sent into his home from a nearby hospital.

A tall, thin, modest man, Lopo do Nascimento, like many other Popular Movement (MPLA) leaders, has intestinal troubles after years of malnutrition from eating leaves and roots in the jungle.

"In fact, we have no choice but to build socialism," he continued. "Over 90 per cent of the Portuguese fled the country, abandoning their plantations and enterprises; they forced our hand. Some sectors — foreign trade, for instance — we had not intended to nationalize, but the Portuguese who ran it pulled out. If the state does not handle it, who will? Foreign trade must go on. So, we find ourselves taking it over along with many other sectors that were not in our original plans. . ."

Burchett asked Nascimento whether important sections of Angolan society would oppose the building of socialism. "No," he replied. "Those who would have opposed it have already fled.

TWO SECTORS

"There are two sectors among Angolans which could have been expected to oppose us. The small landowning class — from which my own family comes. But they wer almost entirely liquidated physically, or eliminated, as a class by the terrible Portuguese massacres of 1961-1962 (during which over 350,000 Angolans fled across the border into Zaire in 1962 alone).

"The other element is what could best be described as the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, which enjoyed special privileges under the Portuguese. This is an element — not a force — which opposes socialism," the prime minister said. "They could be open to corruption. To build socialism, we have to reinforce

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

ISRAELI MILITARY FORCES KILL TWO WEST BANK PALESTINIANS

U.S. BACKS ZIONIST OCCUPATION, REPRESSION WITH U.N. VETO

(Jerusalem, Occupied Palestine) — Two Palestinians died last week, one a 10-year-old youth, as a result of sharp Israeli repression of the continuing and intensified West Bank demonstrations against the Zionist military occupation.

Ten-year-old Ali Hassan Afana died on March 22 in Hadassah Hospital from a head wound suffered when heavily armed Israeli soldiers indiscriminately fired their U.S.-made M-16 automatic weapons into a crowd of 1,000 protesting Palestinians in Abu Bis, a tiny village outside Jerusalem.

The next day, 34-year-old Ramdan Abu Ramili died of injuries inflicted by Israeli soldiers in a brutal beating incident in Hebron, the second largest city on the West Bank and the scene of several militant demonstrations.

Ramili, whom Palestinian sources told *The New York Times* had not participated in the demonstrations and whose beating was "sheer vengeance" on the part of Israeli soldiers, was admitted to the hospital with compound fractures of the arms and legs and a cerebral hemorrhage.

Meanwhile, the United States' veto of a resolution "deploring" Israeli policies against the 650,000 Palestinians on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River ended a week long debate by the United Nations Security Council on the growing Arab people's rebellion.

The veto, by the new U.S. chief representative to the U.N., William Scranton, blocked passage of the carefully worded draft resolution favored by Benin, Britain, People's China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Tanzania. The vote was 14 to 1.

Among its positive features, the resolution:

"DEPLORES Israel's failure to put a stop to actions and policies tending to change the status of the city of Jerusalem. . .;

"CALLS on Israel, pending the speedy termination of its occupation, to refrain from all measures against the Arab inhabitants. . .;

"CALLS on Israel to respect and uphold the inviolability of the Holy Places which are under its occupation, and to desist from the expropriation of or encroachment upon Arab lands and property, or the establishment of Israeli settlements thereon in the occupied Arab territories. . ."

Earlier in the week, meeting the Israelis face-to-face for the first time during a Security Council session, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative Zehdi Terzi accused the Zionists of using "Hitlerite measures of suppression" against the "mass uprising."

Comparing the over two month-old wave of demonstrations to "the glorious Warsaw ghetto uprising" by Jews against the Nazis during World War II, Terzi bitterly charged that, "The forces of occupation rushed paratroopers and border police to intervene in an attempt to contain and suppress the uprising of my people." He angrily demanded a termination of the nine-year occupation.

WORLD OPINION

Seemingly in a move to pacify world opinion, the Israeli military authorities on March 25 lifted, after 10 days, the machine gun-imposed curfew on the 40,000 Palestinians living in the cities of Ramallah and El Birah.

From 3:00 p.m. March 16 until March 25, the entire population of the twin cities just north of Jerusalem were ordered at gunpoint into their homes with an indefinite 24-hour curfew. Telephone service was disconnected in both areas.

Severe food and water short-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Israeli soldiers line up Palestinians to show their identity cards in the military-occupied West Bank territory.

Kissinger Threatens Cuban Invasion

(Dallas, Tex.) - U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week warned Cuba that the U.S. might take any course of action — including military invasion — against the island republic if it continues to aid liberation movements in southern Africa.

Addressing a news conference during a private visit here, Kissinger told reporters, who continually pressed him for specifics on what kind of action America might take against Cuba, "I can only state the policy of the United States. What we will do and how we will do it I cannot say. We have pointed out the dangers to Cuba. We are serious about what we said. . ."

Kissinger's belligerent statements on Cuba reflect the Ford administration's growing fears concerning the role Cuba will take in the intensification of armed struggle in Rhodesia. The administration is also worried that Congress' refusal to aid the reactionary Black factions in Angola might set a precedent concerning U.S. policy in southern Africa.

Observers note that Kissinger's threats against Cuba are empty since it is unlikely that Congress would support any kind of overt action against the island.

South Africa To Withdraw Troops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) in their unsuccessful efforts to overthrow the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) - led government which has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as several European and Asian countries as the legitimate government of Angola.

In February, MPLA liberation forces, assisted by troops from Cuba, pushed the South African invaders deep into southern Angola. A major military confrontation between the two sides was avoided by the efforts of third-party negotiators.

South Africa's reluctance to withdraw from southern Angola—in addition to its concern over the Cunene project - stemmed from the use of southern Angola by Namibian freedom fighters as a military base for their operations against the South African regime in Namibia. While the Angolan government implied that it would not destroy the Cunene dam, the West African nation is expected to continue to support the liberation struggle in Namibia.

The South African government's announcement, however, did not stop the special U.N. Security Council session on charges of South African aggression in Angola, which began on March 26.



South African troops withdrawing from southern Angola.

Pascal Luvalu, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA, told the Security Council that South Africa had invaded his country at the very time when the "puppet armies" — the FNLA and UNITA — had been defeated. Luvalu said that it was ridiculous to speak of "Soviet or Cuban interference" in his country, explaining that assistance provided to Angola by the two countries was neither part of any expansionist policy nor a violation of Angola's sovereignty.

The new U.S. delegate to the U.N., William W. Scranton, grudgingly agreed that Luvalu address the Security Council but that this agreement did not constitute American recognition of the Angolan government.

The Security Council meeting was requested early last month by the government of Kenya on behalf of the OAU.□

Two West Bank Palestinians Killed

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

ages were imposed by the Israeli authorities to blunt the sustained Palestinian rebellion.

Palestinian demonstrations throughout the West Bank seemed to be subsiding last week — with the exceptions of Abu Dis, where several hundred marchers joined the funeral procession for the slain 10-year-old boy and in Hebron, where large scale rock throwing and barricading was reported — as the unarmed protestors faced severe repression.

CRACKED DOWN

Writing in *The New York Times*, Terence Smith reports that, ". . .Israeli security forces have cracked down harder than ever. Soldiers equipped with riot batons and heavy plastic shields have been posted in every town with orders to use whatever force is necessary to break up the demonstrations.

"These tactics have led to Arab accusations of widespread brutality. Arab leaders on the West Bank contend that the soldiers have used excessive, even sadistic, violence in putting down demonstrations conducted in large part by high school students."□

WORLD SCOPE

Cuba

A U.S. District Court judge last week refused to order the State Department to issue five Cuban filmmakers visas to enter the U.S. to attend the Los Angeles Film Exposition. Judge Malcolm M. Lucas dismissed a suit filed against U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others by Exposition officials who were told late last year by State Department officials that it would not be necessary for the Cuban filmmakers to apply for visas. The ruling is viewed by diplomatic observers as part of America's growing hard line on Cuba because of the island republic's support of liberation movements in southern Africa.

Dominica

Black activists have opened a campaign on this Caribbean island and in Britain to save the life of Desmond Trotter, a 22-year-old radical journalist and leader of the Dreads — a Black revolutionary group which seeks an end to British imperialism in Dominica. Trotter was falsely convicted for the February 27, 1974, murder of a White American tourist. His case was appealed to the British Privy Council which last week refused to review the case. Trotter could be executed in the next few weeks.

Egypt

The Egyptian Parliament recently cancelled a five-year-old friendship treaty with the Soviet Union because of the latter's refusal to supply arms and spare parts to the Egyptian army. The action had been requested by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who charged that the Soviet Union's refusal to provide the military supplies would "in a year to 18 months" make "all the weapons in Egypt . . .mere scrap." Relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have worsened over the last few years, and this latest action is viewed by Western diplomats as indicative of Egypt's intent to move into the Western camp.

ENTERTAINMENT

Rage Took Me Home...

Rage took me home, but joyousness too

because somehow he is whole and

he did not give me slogans — he gave me laughter

And he gave me time, previous bit of time

time of presence which teaches

what we become when we become

real, human, free.

"It is sad," he said, "that I do not have the strength not to feel angry"

Well, I don't either, not tonight.

Angry is what we are, at least.

And "Not to feel angry" cannot be avoided

It is moving aspiration into action

That is not to feel angry.

But short of that is only this choice:

anger or deadening

rage or the death of a mutilated soul.

Rage took me home

Rage takes me a long way

Perhaps tomorrow there will be a time

not to feel angry.

Paula Kirschner

"IN THE NAME OF OUR ELDER BROTHER"

ACTIVE EAST OAKLAND PASTOR PUBLISHES BOOK OF PRAYERS

Rev. J. Alfred Smith is the popular and progressive pastor of East Oakland's Allen Temple Baptist Church and the eloquent chairperson of the Community Coalition Against Racism — an organization which has demanded that the Oakland Police Department end racist brutality by White police officers in Oakland's Black and poor communities.

Pastor Smith is the author of *In the Name of Our Elder Brother*, an inspiring collection of prayers he has delivered at various community and civic events as well as at his church. The book was recently released by Valley Publishing Company.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER is pleased to present excerpts from *In The Name of Our Elder Brother*, a book which reflects Pastor Smith's firm commitment to improving the quality of life for Black and poor and all disenfranchised people.

****

". . .Today we ask that you would wake up sleeping justice and free liberty from the cell block of verbosity in the prison house of political expediency. Help us to discover on the avenue of creeds the reality of the constitution's deed, and when he is found may the therapy of democracy and the shock treatment of black and white people loving each other heal the constitution of its amnesia and moral inertia. May the Supreme Court not run the risk of perjuring herself as she vacillates from integration to segregation like a confused maiden dashing from suitor to suitor. . ." — Prayer at the Northern California NAACP Banquet, March 11, 1973.

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Save us, O God from the evils which flow vociferously from the flooded stream of evil and threaten to drown us.

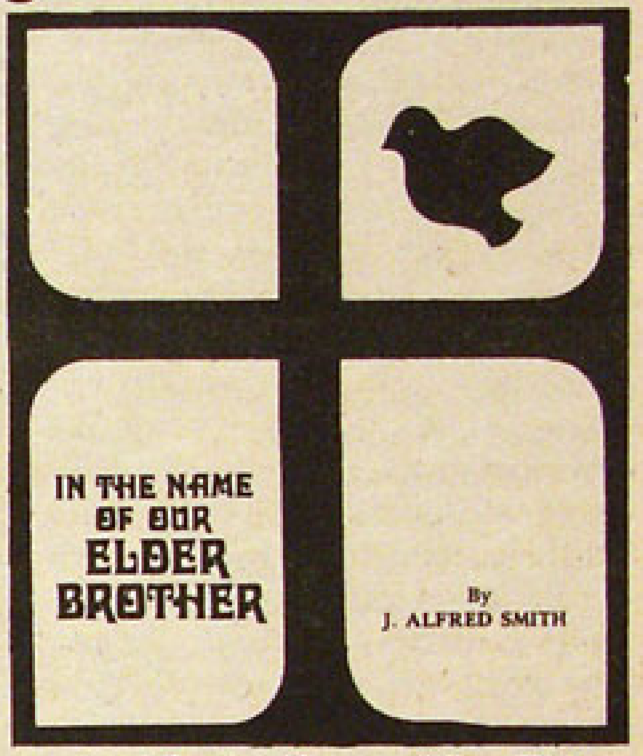
". . .While innocent children are pained by closed day care centers and punished by substandard schools; while survival programs for the poor experience sharp cutbacks in funding; while Senior Adults are harmed by neglect and hurt by shamefully inadequate pensions; the demons of destruction now drink fully from the streams of our tax budget, the intoxicating drink of the second largest military budget in history. Save us from deadening our conscience with the drug of apathy. . ." — Invocation given at the April 7, 1973, Urban League Banquet.

****

". . .Save us from unethical power and powerless sentimentality that masquerades as love. Forgive our servitude to corruption and from the guilt of private Watergates which stain our consciences, cleanse us, oh God. Deliver us from the pygmy world of little and lurid thoughts. Restrain the soul from feasting at the puny banquet table of selfishness. And someday, may we be able to truthfully say that we are one nation under you, God, with liberty and justice for all. Then America will not reflect around the world, the ugliness of Babylon, but the beauty of the New Jerusalem." — Prayer, January 5, 1974, fund-raising banquet of Sheriff Candidate Victor James. ☐



BPINS photo



Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH's new book In the Name of Our Elder Brother *reflects his commitment toward improving the quality of life for Black and poor people.*

March Against Boston Racism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

compelled and coerced into accepting a second class educational citizenship through the ruthless, "official" and organized bigotry of the school committee, city council and mayor's office, which ignored the 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education ruling.

OPPONENTS

Opponents of school desegregation and busing have made it clear that they will use any means to stop equality in education for Blacks and Puerto Ricans. For over 18 months now — since school desegregation began — antibusing Whites have boycotted, marched, rallied, used motorcades, violence and intimidation to attempt to thwart the desegregation process.

Those opponents of busing have been aided by politicians on every level of government. The chief antibusing bigot, Gerald Ford, has refused to use the power of the federal government to enforce the law. This is also true of the state government. On a local level Mayor Kevin H. White has time and time again refused to uphold the rights of the Black and Puerto Rican communities of Boston. As mayor, the chief city official, he has failed in recent weeks to even utter a denunciation of terrorist attacks against Blacks in this city. The Boston City Council has loaned its chambers for meetings of antibusing groups like ROAR.

Racist attacks against Black students in school or Black families in White areas have brought either inaction or open complicity by Boston police. There is a feeling among many that there is collusion between the police and antibusing racists in Boston.

For the past 18 months in Boston we have seen the antibusing movement use busing as a smokescreen to organize against all Black rights. There have been ups and downs in the racist movement, but a new outbreak of violence can occur at any time.

The attacks on busing have also been used to cut back in social services and affirmative action programs. What is needed today in Boston is a movement, a counter-mobilization of the Black community and its supporters for school desegregation, busing and against racism. This is necessary

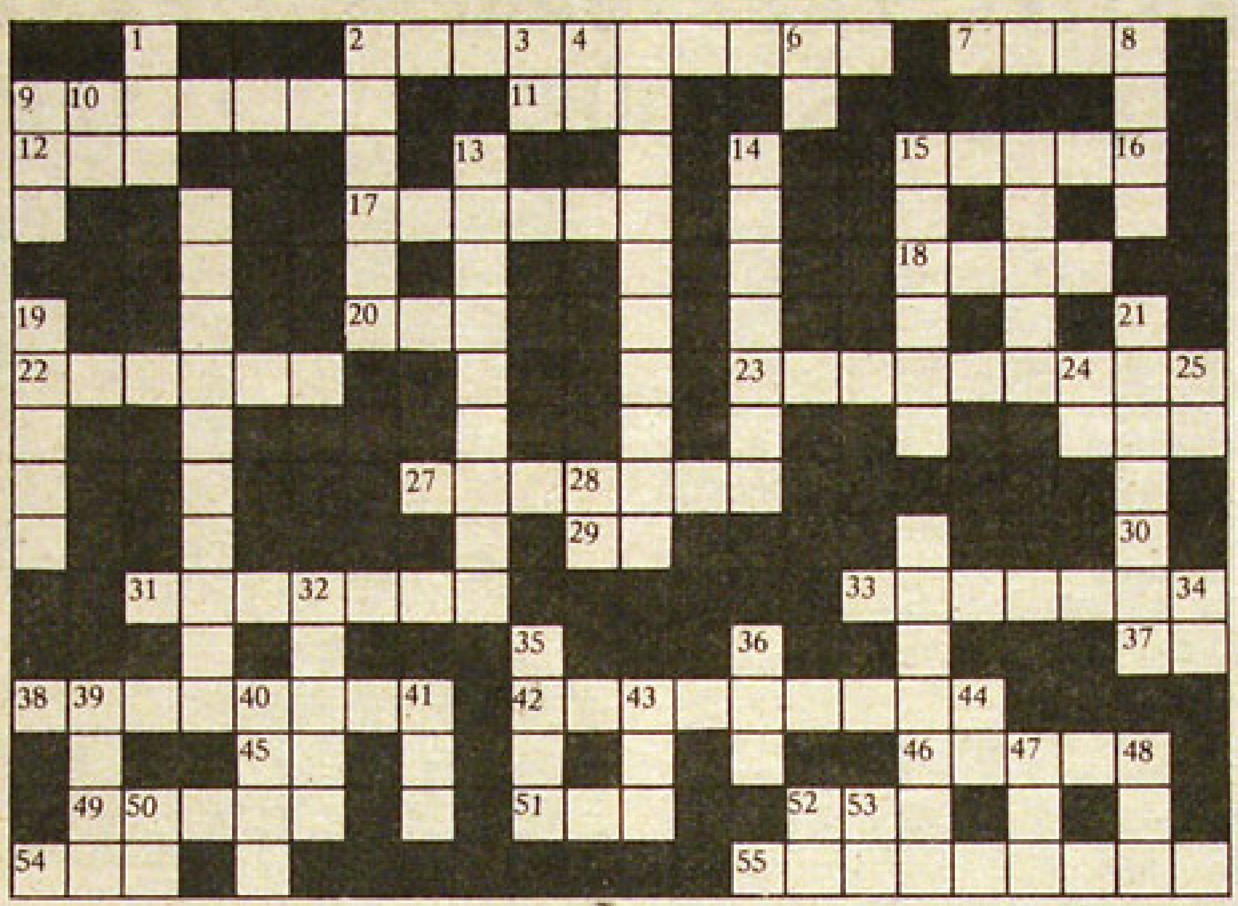
CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

to change the present atmosphere in the city so that Blacks can go to school, walk the streets and otherwise live in Boston without fear of racist attacks.

Boston is at the center of the racist drive to prevent the Black liberation struggle from moving forward. Boston is where racists and other reactionary forces nationwide get inspiration to advance their own attacks against Black rights. We have to point the way for the national Black community. A failure to win school desegregation here will encourage further attacks on Black rights in other cities.☐

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

2. More profit is one of the basic beliefs of the________even to the extent of allowing people to starve.
7. We must struggle continually. As the history of the Black Panther Party shows, the________of freedom is high.
9. Eternity in terms of time is (how long).
11. Many people on fixed incomes, especially senior citizens, often are forced to eat________food because of insufficient money for food.
12. Singular unity.
15. Those who are in________in this country do not wish to see the Party's Ten Point Platform become successful.
17. The systematic and genocidal of poor and oppressed people is considered "business as usual" by the U.S. ruling class.
18. More or
20. An attitude which causes one to remain inactive in combatting social evils is said to be a down attitude.
18. More or
22. Completely free________care is a major necessity for the establishment of a massive new approach to a medical program for our people.
23. We want________for our people that exposes the true nature of the decadent American society.
26. Two, a pair.
31. For oppressed people everywhere, a successful revolution against their oppressors and the establishment of a creative people's revolutionary society is their natural
29. Right !
33. ________are filled with 80 per cent poor Black and oppressed people because of an unfair and unjust system of justice in the U.S.
38. The basic structure of survival is spelled out in the Ten Point and Program of the BPP. ________
42. In the armed phases of a revolution the ________take up arms against the oppressor.
45. By or near a person, place or thing.
46. A system of doctrines which are held to be true and absolute is a ________.
49. Have________in the Party, have in the people.
51. Hunger is still a very real problem in the U.S. among many poor people. The Free Breakfast Program was started because the BPP saw that all people have a right to________.
52. The word which in Martial Arts means "the way," the discipline of mind, body and spirit to achieve total humaness is referred to as________.
54. The ________of a person determines biologically whether they are male or female.
55. The unification of the whole oppressed ________ through a program which insures its survival is a necessary step in the process of revolution.

DOWN

1. Exists (to be).
2. Acts which are illegal as defined by law are called
3. Identification is usually referred to by two letters________.
4. In the direction towards.
5. The Black Panther Party was created in response to the outright________of the police against the oppressed communities in the mid 1960s.
6. Thus.
8. We must make it a practice not to ________ of working for the people's liberation.
9. The reactionary forces of the world are a________(something that opposes) to every revolutionary and progressive movement among the masses.
10. Same as 29 across.
13. Police ________ is only one form of oppression which constantly cripples and mutilates the bodies and minds of our communities constantly.
14. Our oppressed communities are subjected to perpetual ________ by the capitalist.
15. Community control of the ________ is still a major goal of the Black Panther Party's Program.
16. The contraction of was not.
19. ________World.
21. When the masses of people become their own landlords then we can expect to live in decent ________ .
24. Same as 3 down.
25. A denial.
28. Same as 4 down.
30. Having some control over the forces which control our lives is a form of ________we do not have yet.
32. ________decay is a serious problem among our children and only a program of preventative dental care can cure it.
34. Same as 6 down.
35. Our ________ for the people is expressed through our practices of serving them body and soul.
36. The________Point Platform and Program of the BPP.
37. Opposite of stop.
39. The interval (amount of time) between the birth and death of an organism.
40. The supposed force or power that predetermines events.
41. Great teacher of the People's Republic of China.
43. To place.
44. To perform or execute some task.
47. Self-defense is a right which must some time be boldly asserted through use of the ________.
48. The process of doing or performing something is called an
50. When we pursue selfish and subjective aims, people say that "we have an ________to grind."
52. Same as 4 down.
53. To be.

Most of the answers to this puzzle can be found in the Ten Point Platform and Program of the Black Panther Party.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 26

Louisville Home

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Coleman and his wife and children were present for the news conference and the meeting with Judge Hollenbach. Coleman said he was encouraged by the growing support and added, "If people don't wake up, their house may be next."

Coleman, who is unemployed, said he can't afford to move, and wouldn't move even if he could afford to.

"I can't help wondering if the people doing this to me are organized or what," he said. "It seems like they would have been caught after the first or second time they did this to me. I never thought they would still be loose after the fourth time like it is now."

Prior to the dynamiting, a brick was thrown through the Coleman's window, an explosive was pitched into the backyard, and Coleman's car was shot up. No one has been arrested for any of the attacks.

A note tied to the brick thrown through the Coleman's window read, "Niggers, go back where you came from — Africa! Get out of Jefferson County. We don't want your trouble. Signed, Nigger Haters."

A joint statement signed by representatives of nine neighborhood community centers in the Louisville area pointed out that four days after the March 2 dynamiting police said publicly they had "suspects" and "information" on the bombing.

"Since that time we have not heard anything concerning the detainment of these dangerous individuals. They are still at large," the statement said.

"If any of us are confused about the ability of police to catch people, just check out the population in that overcrowded jail across the street. They can catch these dynamiters if they want to."☐

MARTIAL ARTS

"As It Is"

Suppose several persons who are trained in different styles of combative arts witness an all-out street fight. We would hear different versions from each of these stylists. This is quite understandable for one cannot see a fight (or anything else) "as it is." As long as he is blinded by his chosen point of view, i.e., style, he will view the fight through the lens of his particular conditioning.

Fighting, as it is, is simple and unconfined. It is not your perspective or conditioning as a "Chinese martial artist," a "Korean martial artist," or a "whatever" martial artist. True observation begins when one sheds set patterns, and real expression, simplicity, occurs when one is beyond systems, and "this or that art."

A style should not be considered as gospel truth, the laws and principles of which can never be violated or argued against.

At best, styles are merely parts of a whole, different sides of the same coin. They all require adjustments; each part has inherent strengths and weaknesses. The solutions that these styles claim to provide are the very cause of the problems because they limit and confine our natural growth and understanding. Divisive by nature, styles keep people apart rather than bring them together.

A person cannot express himself fully when imprisoned by a "style" that ties him in bondage to the past. Combat, as it is, is total, and it includes all lines and angles, without choice favorites. Lacking boundaries (artificial boundaries imposed by style, that is), combat is always changing: the faces of attack and defense must meet the condition, not the art.

A particular style, a personal inclination, and your physical/technical make-up, are all parts of combat, but they are not the whole of the art, style or fighting skills.

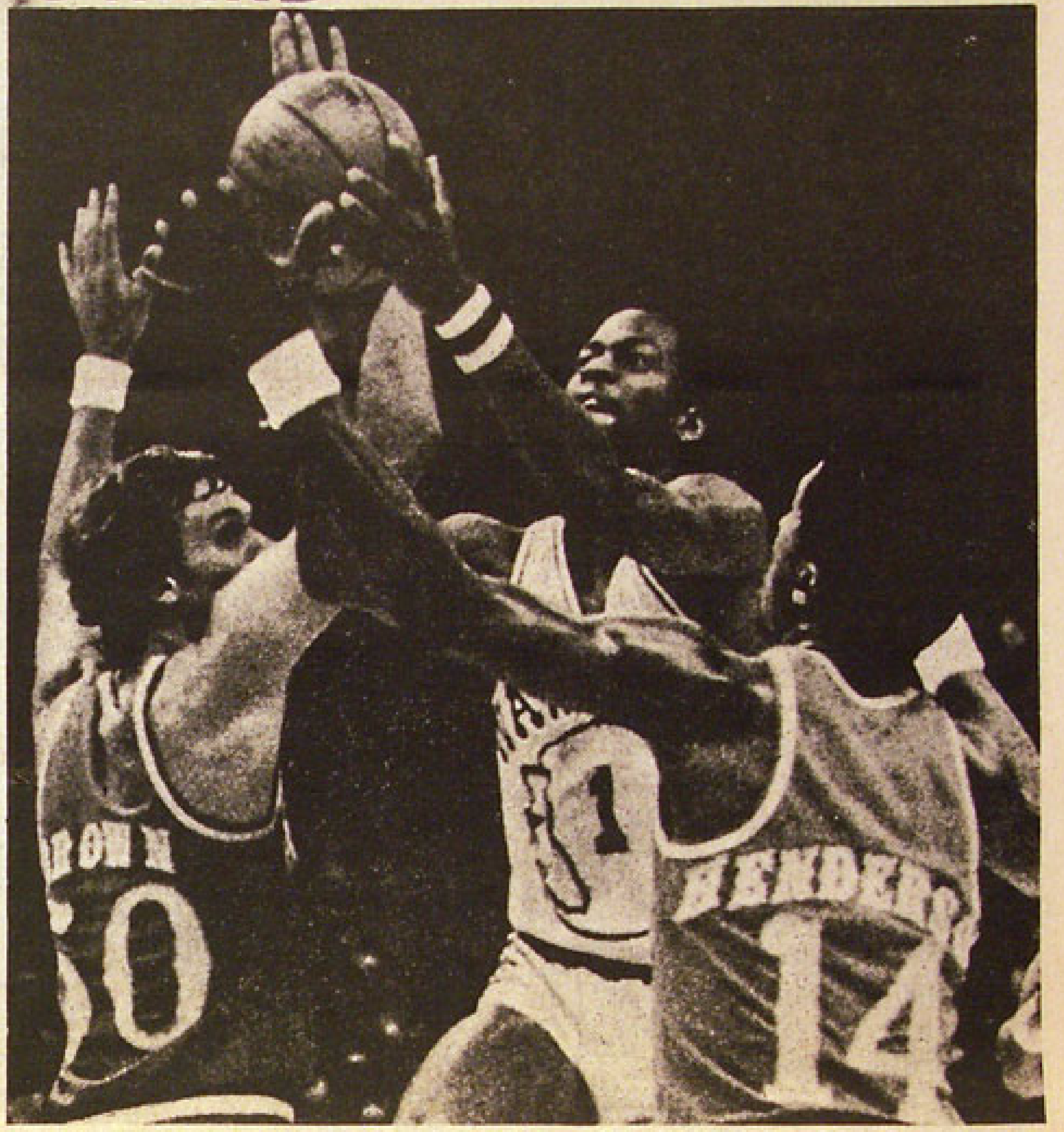
A most pitiful sight is to see students developing their natural capacities by earnestly repeating imitative drills, listening to facts and watching movements that applied 500 years ago.

GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS STREAKING TOWARD PLAYOFFS

(Oakland, Calif.) - The world champion Golden State Warriors basketball team, streaking toward the playoffs, last week set a club record of 52 wins during the current National Basketball Association (NBA) season.

The powerful and talent-rich Warriors scored their record-breaking 52nd win in a 118-100 victory over the Atlanta Hawks. As usual, this was an exciting, come-from-behind win for the Warriors as they overcame an early 27-14 first quarter lead by the Hawks.

Led by rookie sensation Gus "Magic" Williams, the Warriors pulled ahead 56 - 48 at the half and never relinquished the lead again. Williams scored 27 points as he hit 12 of 14 shots, with two steals and two assets in just 20 minutes of action.



Golden State Warriors rookie sensation GUS WILLIAMS (center) driving for a layup between Atlanta Braves JOHN BROWN (left) and JOHN HENDERSON (right) in recent come-from-behind victory.

After literally burning up the league in the early portion of the season before cooling off, Gus became the object of concern of Warrior fans. "People started talking when I wasn't scoring as much," said Gus, "but I was doing other things like setting the guys up.

"Hey, basketball has a lot of things in it," Gus continued, "grace, speed, physical contact. Basketball isn't just putting the ball through the hole. This year has been a learning experience, and I am grateful for the amount of playing time I'm getting."

Warrior coach Al Attles explained, "When Gus was playing well early, we were beating people on the boards and running more." When rookie Williams was supposedly having a slump, second-year man Phil Smith certainly took up the slack as he has averaged over 25 points in the last 30 games, with a season high of 51 in one game. This has been topped only by Bob MacAdoo of the Buffalo Braves with 52.

Despite their so-called lapse, the Golden State Warriors still hold the best record in the NBA with a 53 -21 record. They have already clenched a spot in the championship playoffs in their bid for a second straight world crown.

Jamaal Wilkes, Rick Barry and Phil Smith have been scorching opponents with their scoring. Barry, in particular, should be noted for his all-around playing. In last week's game against Atlanta, he scored 21 points, grabbed nine rebounds, gave out eight assists and had five steals.

STRENGTH

The strength of the team really showed a couple of weeks ago when 34-year-old guard Jeff Mullins, in his first starting role in two years on "Jeff Mullins Night" (in honor of his upcoming retirement) scored 18 points and played an air-tight defense.

Coach Attles is still using his fast-paced style of basketball, utilizing nine, 10 or 11 players in a game. Any Warrior member can be expected to be red-hot on a given night. One night it could be guard Charles Johnson; another night forward Derrick Dickey; or George Johnson might go into shot-blocking frenzy. In a recent game he blocked eight shots.☐

"We Must Build Socialism"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

the MPLA cadres, carry on ideological work, and avoid an element of the petty bourgeoisie which could become transformed into a bourgeoisie and a natural ally of imperialism. But for the masses of people there will be no problem.

"Our real problems are that when the Portuguese left, this meant the departure of nearly all the technical and administrative cadres. We are very rich in typists," he said with a smile. "Otherwise, the Portuguese never trained any Angolans in fields of technique or administration. We have already decreed free and compulsory five-year terms in education. But where are the teachers? We have decreed free medical services, but apart from the teaching and medical staff at Luanda University Hospital, there are only 68 doctors for a population of about six million."

"How are you going to train them?" Burchett asked.

"That is why our friendship with the Cubans is so valuable," replied the prime minister. "They are building 17 fully equipped hospitals in the provinces. In *general their aid is a model of internationalism.*" From Cuban and other sources, I learned that there will be between 150 and 200 Cuban doctors, including specialists in all modern branches of medicine and surgery, as well as nurses and other medical workers within a very short time in Angola.

GREATEST CONTRADICTION

"Our greatest contradiction," Nascimento continued, "is between what we want to do to solve the immediate needs of the masses — who had nothing — and the means at our disposal to do it. In every field, we have to start with nothing and we have to guard against trying to solve exclusively urban problems — those of Luanda, for example — and neglecting to solve the urgent problems in the rural areas. . .

"Here again, we are hampered by the heritage of Portuguese colonialism. Illiteracy covers almost 100 per cent of the countryside, for instance. And the university was almost exclusively reserved for either mainland Portuguese or Angolans of Portuguese origin."

Turning to the field of foreign affairs, I asked the prime minister how his government viewed a recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the effect that the U.S. might consider recognizing the People's Republic of Angola, but only if it was clear that the People's Republic was "independent."

" 'Independence' for Dr. Kissinger means, in fact, being dependent on the U.S.," he replied. "We are a fully independent, sovereign state, and that means sovereign in every organ of state power. The great aim of the U.S., now as in the past, is to liquidate the MPLA, and if they cannot do that, to change its leadership and aims. It is just as well for Dr. Kissinger to know that Cuban solidarity is not some sort of bargaining counter. No country and no government has the right to tell us how many Cunene project — stemmed from

U.S. PRESENCE

"We can do without the U.S. presence here. Experience shows that they would only tend to subvert, corrupt and divide; to use their money to build up an attempt to crush our revolution. Such declarations as Dr. Kissinger's are borne of racist arrogance. It doesn't matter whether the U.S. recognizes us or not. We will never be dependent on them, and we will seek our friends elsewhere."

Regarding the operations of the Gulf Oil Company — which, in December last year, unilaterally suspended production in the oil fields in which it had exploration concessions in Angola's northernmost province, the Cabinda enclave — the prime minister said that "the company has now paid back about half of the $200 million owed to us for back royalties and tax payments. So we have started negotiations. I understand that the oil fields fall within our recent law on the nationalization of installations and enterprises of strategic interests. . .

"What they would like — as well as Diamang, which controls the exploitation of our diamonds is that we put up the money and they take the profit. In the past the Portuguese accepted the figures on oil production offered by Gulf and the figures on diamond production given out by Diamang. Obviously that has to change in favor of strict control by us on what is actually being produced.

"As for the Cabinda oilfields, just as the Americans were not able to liquidate us militarily, so they will not be able to strangle us economically. With or without Gulf Oil, we will exploit our oilfields in the interest of the Angolan people. . ."☐



The MPLA's Young Pioneers proudly parade during a training session in Luanda.

"Armed Struggle Will Intensify"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

offensive is "aimed essentially at destroying the oppressive forces constituted by the police and army. It is (they who) defend and support Smith's regime," he said.

Blacks comprise the majority of both the police and the army in Zimbabwe.

President Machel predicted that the new thrust of the armed struggle would bring about the unity of all nationalist forces in Zimbabwe.

"The armed struggle will be the unifying agent of all the forces and will permit the nationalist forces to rapidly overcome the differences which exist in the movement," President Machel noted.

Meanwhile, the Smith government last week rejected a plan offered by Great Britain to peacefully bring about majority rule in Zimbabwe.

As reported by *The New York Times*, the first stage would involve acceptance by Blacks and Whites of four conditions: (1) acceptance of majority rule; (2) agreement to hold elections within 18 months to two years; (3) willingness to proceed quickly with talks; and (4) no independence for Zimbabwe before majority rule is in force.

Stage two would involve detailed negotiations creating election procedures and leading eventually to a new form of government.

The British proposal detailed publicly for the first time the role Britain would be willing to play if Smith agreed to majority rule in a relatively short period of time. That role would consist of diplomatic help in framing a new constitution, financial aid and British lobbying at the United Nations to persuade the world body to lift economic sanctions against the Smith regime.

Smith rejected Callaghan's proposal as "extreme."☐

A.I.M. Leader On Trial In Portland

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

forcefully describes the repression against AIM:

"The federal government is at war with Indian people. They are afraid of our movement and our message. We say that it's time for Indian people to stand up for their traditional way of life before the White man steals the rest of our land and murders the rest of our people. We look to our old people and our holy people for guidance on our path in life; and we struggle for the land, our children, and the unborn future generations.

"The feds and the giant corporations want to steal the rest of our land because they want the 'natural resources' on our reservations. For instance, at Pine Ridge, there is oil, timber, and low sulfur coal. But we have treaties that are supposed to protect our land rights and guarantee our political sovereignty. In fact, Indian tribes signed 371 solemn treaties with the federal government, and the federal government *broke every single one.*

"White people have been stealing our land and killing our people for 500 years. It didn't stop 100 years ago. That's a convenient lie invented by the government to ease the guilty conscience of a race of usurpers, and spoon-fed to the American public in newspapers and history books."☐

Trial Ends On Nacogdoches Bias

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Black women have served on the jury.

Defendants in the case include 145th District Court Judge Jack Pierce and two recent Nacogdoches County Grand Jury commissions, involving 10 people.

Ms. Martha McCabe, a Nacogdoches attorney, served as counsel for the plaintiffs. In her opening statement, attorney McCabe charged that Black people, women, persons between the ages of 18 and 35 and persons with an annual income under $5,000 have been kept off grand juries in Nacogdoches County "by design."

AUSTIN ATTORNEY

Aided by Austin attorney Cameron M. Cunningham, Ms. McCabe questioned sociology professors at the University of Houston and Stephen F. Austin State University and other experts on (1) the use of statistics to identify groups and (2) on surveys made in Nacogdoches County concerning the make-up of grand juries since 1965. Dr. Robert A. Carp, a member of the sociology faculty at the University of Texas, testified that Texas is the only state in the nation where grand juries are not required by state law to be selected at random.☐

Letters to the Editor

LETTERS FROM N.C. WOMEN'S PRISON

To Whom It May Concern:

Mary Gwen, like all the women before her, entered the reception center of the North Karolina Korrection Center for Women to be tested and await classification. Being severely ill, she attempted to receive medical treatment for her ailments, yet to no avail. She was always sent away with two tylenols and a cup of water. Tylenol is an "aspirin substitute." Although no treatment was rendered, Mary Gwen continued to voice her complaints. It became worrisome to the medical staff, so they brushed it off lightly by saying Ms. Gwen was "mentally deficient." This resulted in Mary being transferred from prison to the mental hospital.

Dorthea Dix Hospital is the hospital where the prison sends its "disturbed inmates." Mary Gwen stayed at Dix Hospital two days before she died of "heart failure." The state is using "suicide" as the cause of death to Mary Gwen.

How much longer will the voices of the world inside go unheard? How many more must die before the people will join our struggle for humanity and freedom?

Continously in the Struggle

Comrade Tarishi Maisha
s/n Shirley J. Herth
North Karolina Korrectional Center for Women
Raleigh, North Karolina.

Dear Editor,

I would like to have your paper sent to me. I'm in Raleigh's Prison for Women in North Carolina.

I've read your paper, loaned to me by a sister in lock-up segregation, the same as I am. But I'd like to receive my own paper from you, if it is at all possible.

I would like to have information on how I could send some kind of contribution when I'm better fixed financially in the near future.

Anna Gedling
Raleigh, N.C. 27610

P.S. Us sisters here are struggling against the inhumane conditions of lock up segregation that we're presently in.

The medical attention is very improper and inadequate, and often refused, with no explanation as to why.

Canteen orders are hardly ever filled out right. We're constantly short changed, and half the time we don't get all of our merchandise, which they refuse to give to us. In turn we only get a hassle.

Our laundry is improperly cared for, as they do not give the sisters in the laundry adequate facilities to do the laundry as it should be done.

A lot of times other sisters are walked to the security hole for no apparent reason! The security hole has roaches and rats, its always filty — and is never cleaned! — with improper lighting and toilet facilities. People in the security unit have only recently been able to bathe properly.

I would appreciate it very much if you would put in your paper what I've just told you.

Anna Grace Gedling

THANKS FROM N.A.C.L.A.

Dear Friends,

I would like to thank you on behalf of NACLA (North American Congress on Latin America), for printing part of our "Report on Military Training." You did a beautiful job in presenting the information and we were very pleased to know that it was reaching such an important audience. We appreciate your effort very much. I also want to let you know that our current Report is on the role of Chase Manhattan Bank, particularly as to how it helped develop Black capitalism in New York, and how it misuses the pension funds of the working people in this country, as well as other aspects. When it is printed, we'll send you a copy.

Once again, thank you very much for your support; and also, your coverage on Angola, and southern Africa has been excellent — one of the best sources of news we've found.

In Solidarity,
Nancy Stein
for NACLA
Berkeley, Calif.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS

Comrades,

Revolutionary Greeting!

To you, my fellow comrades within the struggle for liberation.

Some of you may be aware of my existence through many of my letters appealing for any form of assistance permissible. You will remember that I have been held captive within the solitary confinement structure of the belly of the beast for over two (2) years now. I am held pending the outcome of some trumped-up charge they have lodged against me.

I am without the trust of any so-called lawyer of the state's in my attempts to gain my physical freedom. I must rely upon the help of the people who may have knowledge of the laws of the beast. Knowledge is comprised of the masses of the people and only through unity can we score a victory!

I have exhausted all my funds in the area of trying to obtain my freedom. Now I must come to you, my family and people, for any help that can be given in support of my struggle to be freed from this physical and mental bondage. Please forward all letters of funds to: Bro. Theotis R. Woods, Drawer K, Dallas, PA. 18612

In the Spirit of Revolution,
Bro Abdullah den-yero
S/N: Theotis R. Woods

Terror Tales At S.Q.6 Trial

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Earlier in the week, Dr. Philip Zimbardo, a noted social psychologist and author of the famous Stanford Prison Experiment, successfully withstood a cutting, arrogant cross-examination by prosecuting district attorney Jerry Herman. (On the humorous side, several of the defendants and spectators have nicknamed Herman "Buster Brown" due to his short stature, a mock, early "Beatles" haircut, high-pitched, wining voice and style of clothes.)

Sharply accused that his famous study was a fraud, Zimbardo calmly responded that:

"The Stanford Prison Experiment (see centerfold) was not modeled after any specific institution. However, in light of what occurred on August 21, the conditions ('of maximum surveillance and maximum security') did closely coincide with those at San Quentin's Adjustment Center.

"Behavior is a function of the situation," Zimbardo said, adding, "Housing in the Adjustment Center is 'cruel and unusual' punishment as stated in Judge Zirpoli's decision."☐

JOHN GEORGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

LAW AND JUSTICE:

•Civilian Review Commission to oversee operations of Alameda County Sheriff's Department.

•More community input on regional planning board of Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

•Explore feasibility of night courts.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION:

•Initiate a plan to insure minority-owned businesses get a fair share of county contracts.

•Progressive movement of women and minorities in top administrative positions, and full support of Commission on Status of Women.

HEALTH AND WELFARE:

•Development of a comprehensive health care plan for senior citizens.

•Maintenance of a humane welfare system and food stamp program in which people are treated with dignity and respect.

•Coordination and development of emergency medical services program.

•Full use of county school superintendent's resources to help urban schools with fiscal and health programs.☐

More COINTELPRO Documents Uncovered

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark of their civil rights — that they had until the next morning to produce the missing information.

Later that afternoon, despite the appearance of a stack of withheld documents over one foot high, the specific report in question was still missing.

The following day, attorneys for the defendants came to court with four cartloads of documents, record and reports — all of which Perry had ordered to be turned over before the trial began.

The week ended with Perry convening a series of closed door sessions with attorneys for both sides in an attempt to decide on the dispositions of the voluminous material. A "gag" rule has also been imposed on the attorneys to prevent public disclosure of the obviously revealing information.

In reference to the defendants' flagrant contempt of his disclosures orders, Judge Perry is reported as saying that if it were not for the fact that federal law enforcement officials were involved in the case, he would declare the trial over and rule in favor of the plaintiffs.

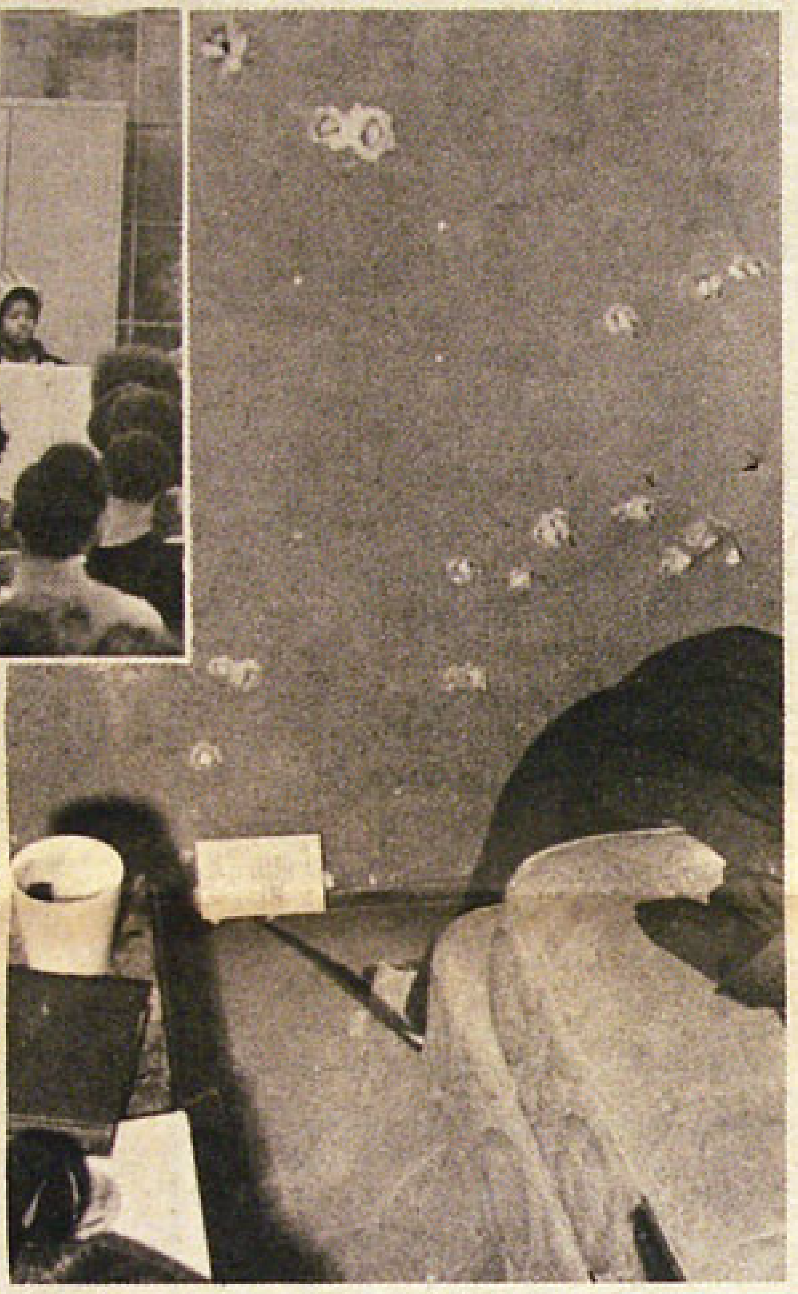
Prior to being trapped in his own smart-mouthed response, Mitchell had been on the stand for nine court days, testifying concerning a broad range of issues intimately interwoven into the violent FBI-Chicago police plot to destroy the Chicago Chapter of the Party and to murder its dynamic founder/co-ordinator, 21-year-old Fred Hampton.

According to one descriptive courtroom report, "Mitchell is short and stocky," a replica of a Marine drill sergeant stereotype, and tends to be arrogantly amused at his own cleverness at making 'trick answers' that obscure the facts. Montgomery was often extremely cold, though as usual, thorough and relentless in his examination of this witness, and Mitchell, obviously afraid of Montgomery's superior intellect has been caught red-handed in various lies on the witness stand.

"Objections are frequently made by the defense team to attempt to 'coach' Mitchell to make correct answers. Frequent recesses are called on various excuses in order to take him aside and to get him to change this or that vulnerable part of his testimony. Mitchell will be very glad when his testimony is over."

(NOTE: More on Mitchell's testimony, particularly concerning the role of the agent provocateurs he recruited and the cover-up before a federal grand jury of his role in the December 4, 1969, Fred Hampton assassination, will appear in next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER. Don't miss it.)☐





Slain Illinois Black Panther Party leader FRED HAMPTON (above) and bullet-riddled wall of his bedroom (right) after December 4, 1969, pre-dawn police raid.

Black Inmates Charged With Guard Murder

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

prison. Men and books they met with inside contributed greatly; Shujaa writes that these contacts "produced in me a desire to learn, and that desire has grown continually over the years. . . as I accumulated knowledge, my eyes awoke to the fact that we were living in a caste society, a society where the system served the rich and neglected the poor."

Shujaa and Gene met in the Deuel Vocational Institution in Tracy, California. Though they didn't hit it off at first, as Gene writes, "Our political understanding is what strengthened our relationship. . . Many times we would walk around the yard and talk about how things were and how the future could be."

The two men became close friends and comrades through their dedication to working for solidarity among prisoners in conflicts with bloodthirsty guards and prison administrators.

On November 30, 1973, a prison guard was found dead in DVI Tracy. California Department of Corrections (CDC) Director Procunier leaped at the opportunity to "lock down" Tracy and six other prisons — that is, inmates in the seven prisons were confined to their own cells 24 hours a day.

Of course, the CDC had to find someone to hang the rap on. Gene and Shujaa, being young, Black, and political, were chosen to be dragged from their cells in the middle of the night for "questioning," and subsequently charged with the knifing.

CAPRICIOUS "MERCY"

Like most California state prisoners, Gene and Shujaa are on indeterminate sentences — totally at the capricious "mercy" of the parole board as to whether they ever leave prison. Caliornia state law considers them "life prisoners"; and under the law, "assault by a life prisoner on a correctional officer" is a mandatory death sentence if convicted.

Gene and Shujaa have already been tried once on these charges, with prosecution witnesses who had been promised parole or preferential treatment for their testimony. The first trial, about a year ago, resulted in a hung jury.

The new trial of Eugene Allen and Ernest Graham began last February 23 at San Francisco's Hall of Justice, and continues at 850 Bryant Street, 3rd Floor, Room 21. The two young Black men are very much in need of any kind of support the community can offer.☐

PROSECUTE THE MURDERERS OF TYRONE GUYTON!

Rally For Justice



To demand that California State Attorney General Evelle Younger appoint a Special Prosecutor to prosecute the Emeryville Policemen responsible for the cold-blooded murder of 14 year-old Tyrone Guyton on November 1, 1973

WED., APRIL 7 — 12:00 NOON

STATE BUILDING • 350 McALLISTER

SAN FRANCISCO

CAR CARAVAN WILL LEAVE FROM 3310 GROVE ST.

ASSEMBLE STARTING 10:00 A.M.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR TYRONE GUYTON 655-5362

Answers To Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS: 2. Capitalist 7. Cost 9. Forever 11. Dog 12. One 15. Power 17. Murder 18. Less 20. Sit 22. Health 23. Education 26. Duo 27. History 29. On 31. Destiny 33. Prisons 37. Go 38. Platform 42. Oppressed 45. At 46. Dogma 49. Faith 51. Eat 52. Tao 54. Sex 55. Community

DOWN: 1. Are 2. Crimes 3. I.D. 4. To 5. Aggression 6. So 8. Tire 9. Foe 10. On 13. Brutality 14. Robbery 15. Police 16. Wasn't 19. Third 21. Housing 24. I.D. 25. No. 28. To 30. Freedom 32. Tooth 34. So 35. Love 36. Ten 39. Life 40. Fate 41. Mao 43. Put 44. Do 47. Gun 48. Act 50. Ax 53. Am


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